SOCIAL BUCCANEER
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 87 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil.*

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	*Rs. 50,00,000*
Capital Issued	*Rs. 31,00,000*
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	*Rs. 16,21,208*
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, *D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla,* Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, *Lyallpur,* Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, *BOMBAY.*

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	*£1,200,000*

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS *are granted on the Head Office and Branches,* of the Bank and on the *Principal Cities of* Europe, Africa, America and Australia. *Remittances may be by telegrams.*

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	*Yen 30,000,000*
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	*Calcutta*	*Ryojun (Port*
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	*Fengtien*	*Shanghai*
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	*Nagasaki*	*(Australia)*
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles	*Osaka*	*Tokyo*
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY *ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.*

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	*£1,800,000*
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA,	PHILIPPINES INDO-CHINA,	SIAM. Manila, Bangkok,
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	*$18,500,000*
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	*Johore*	*Saigon*
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	*Do. Hongkew*
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	*Malacca*	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	*New York*	*Tsingtau*
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	*Penang*	*Yokohama*
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum *on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000* provided the sum accrued amounts to *Rs. 5* half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 *months on terms which may be* ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, *India, Australia, America, China and Japan* Credits granted. Bills purchased and every *description of Banking and Exchange* business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOTELS

Where to go
FOR
REFRESHMENT
in the evening

A. VIANELLI.
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and *other Securities authorised by the Indian* Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety *be offered to the assured.*

Policies issued on most liberal conditions *and unnecessary restrictions abolished.*

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, *please apply to:*—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 12TH APRIL, 1917, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Very Rare Opportunity for Rajas Nawabs and Gentlemen to secure Artistic Articles to decorate their Palaces, Halls, and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Rare Specially Selected Artistic Coloured and White Marble Italian Statues, Busts, Pedestals, etc.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th day of April 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the Shop, opposite the Royal Opera House, on New Queen's Road (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Tycho."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice, Italian statues, busts, pedestals by well known artists on various subjects, such as The Day, The Night Falcone Bather, Group of Kiss, Joan of Arc, Inspiration Sappho, Bust of Laura, Promise, Broken Doll, Maternity Affection, Group of With Boy Studio, Three Graces, Megnon Look at Me Not, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 15TH APRIL, 1917, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 15th day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on No. 14 B, New Queen's Road, opposite the French Motor Car Company, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard dinner waggon, dumbwaiters meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware marble top tables fancy teapoys, tanestry lined drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned Rosewood Pennington's cottage piano, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and cown presses, book stands, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables table lamps, etc., etc.

The property of S. Favel, Esq., of Bombay Police, C.I.D., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property *is on view.*

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 CASES CONDENSED *MILK.*

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 *P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell* by public auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned:—

22 cases each 48 tins Hollandia Sterilized Milk.

14 cases each 48 tins Milk Man unsweetened *Condensed Milk.*

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN OART CALLED *"DHULWADIA" AT UPPER MAHIM* ROAD, MATUNGA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at *4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will,* under instructions from the Transferee of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of January, 1909, made between *Nowroji* Nusserwanji Haiwai and Bai Motibai Nusserwanji *Haiwai of the one part and Kaikhushroo* Dinshaw Belgaumwalla of the other part (which Indenture of Mortgage by an Indenture of *Transfer of Mortgage dated 30th day* of March 1917 and made between the said *Kaikhushroo Dinshaw Belgaumwalla of the* one part and the Transferee of the other part has been transferred to the said transferee) and by virtue of the *Power of sale contained* in the said Indenture of Mortgage and on *account and at the risk of the heirs and legal* representatives of the said Bai Motibai Nusserwanji Haiwai one of the Original Mortgagor (since deceased) and the said *Nowroji* Nusserwanji Haiwai, sell by public auction *the property mentioned below on the pre*mises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or Oart called *"Dhulwadia"* together with the messages, tenement and dwelling *houses standing thereon situate lying and* being at Upper Mahim Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by almeasurement 8,692 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 547 New No. 4431 and New Survey No. 1/161 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5589, 5590 and 5592 and Street Nos. 6566 and 68 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West partly by a passage and partly by the Oart called "Wanta," on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhan Maddonji.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, attorney for the vendor at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, on the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.

Bombay, 12th April, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT PREMISES NO. 187, HORNBY ROAD OPPOSITE TO DWARKADAS BUILDING.

Auction sale of rich household furniture comprising valuable almyrahs, fancy suites of sofas and chairs, specially made writing tables, dining chairs, office arm chairs, chest off drawers, show cases, marble top-table, revolving book cases, easy chairs, book stands, teapoy, reclining sofa, etc.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 13th April 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the above premises (where the goods are arranged for sale) very valuable, and decent household furniture including rich drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, dining tables, and dining chairs, office and ladies' writing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, chest of drawers, glass show case, reclining sofas, marble top octagon and center tables, cane easy chairs, bookstands, tiled teapoys, typewriting machine, Ottoman chair, revolving book cases, card tables, screens, commode, watches glassware &c.

The goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

LOST OR STOLEN.

FOUR PARTS No. 5139 and WHOLE 5138 fourth drawing Santa Casa Goa and ten more tickets are either stolen or lost on the 9th somewhere in Fort. Restorer will be rewarded. Write DESAI, c/o Pingle and Co., Meadows Street. 7720

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR CARS for Commission Sale. Realize best value for your Cars by displaying them at best advantage at our Palatial and Commodious specially built Garage. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRE & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chowpaty. A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER P. O. P. State terms. References &c. to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 767

WANTED—A QUALIFIED HOSPITAL ASSTT. SURGEON for Dalmia Hospital, Chirawa. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to MANIRAJ RAMBHAGAT, Mumbadevi Naka, Bombay. 7723

WANTED—LADY TYPIST for about two months, easy position and good salary, under European supervision. Apply to Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7769

WANTED—An experienced LADY TYPIST, by European Mercantile Office. Must have a good general knowledge of Typing accurately, Correspondence and Accounts. Apply to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7727

WANTED AT ONCE—In a Hindu family a Hindu UNDER-GRADUATE to give Gujarati tuition to young children and also to act as a clerk. Board and Room found. Apply to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7724

WANTED—An Experienced ACCOUNT CLERK. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Bombay 7718

WANTED.—An L. C. E. or one who possesses some higher Engineering degree as a Chief Officer and Engineer, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rs. 2,000 security required.

Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 20th May 1917.

ASARDAS, M. N.
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
7696.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February:

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30. Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 cylinder Thornycroft 16 h.p. Lorry to carry 1 ton. Apply MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Kirkee. 7689

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—At Bennett's Auction Sale on SATURDAY, 14th instant a pair of BAY WALER HORSES, thoroughly broken to single and double harness. A good opportunity. 7719

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

FOR SALE—TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, Model 1914, 3 speed, free Engine, clutch, 3½ H.P. New Lucas Horn and Lamp. In very good condition and in perfect running order. Price Rs. 800. Apply soon to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7728

FOR SALE from stock 10 tons PURE ZINC DUST in tin-lined cases and 5½ tons SODIUM BISULPHITE POWDER an CRYSTALS of English manufacture and recently imported. For quotations and further particulars please apply to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7695

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1916, at the rate (after deducting Income Tax) of Rs. 11-12-0 per 5 per cent. Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 90 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 250 each, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 9th May, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days and upto 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAYS, at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, to those shareholders whose names are on the register on the 23rd instant. Dividend Warrants will be duly posted.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 23rd April to SATURDAY, 5th May 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th April, 1917. 7726

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

S. S. "KOMAKATA MARU" has arrived in Bombay on the 9th instant from Hongkong and Singapore and is now lying in Docks. The consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 11th April, 1917. 7722

FOR SALE.

A WELL-MATCHED BROWN AUST. TEAM, age about 7, go perfectly in double harness and four-in-hand, stand, 16 hands, believed to be sound. Price as pairs Rs. 2,500 each and team Rs. 4,000.

2. TETRARCH, grey Aust. gelding, 8 years, well-bred, upto any weight, good looking very fast and exceptionally handy, good mouth, believed to be sound. Price, Rs. 1,500.

3. JOHN (Stockwell strain on both sides), thorough-bred English chestnut, very well-measured and a first class tournament pony, light mouth, very good looking, fast and very handy, upto any weight, age 11, should make a good charger and excellent lady's hack. Price, Rs. 4,000.

All are open to reasonable offers.

Apply till the middle of May to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar,
Sandhurst Castle,
Mahableshwar,
and afterwards at Dhar, C. I.
7701

TIMBER.

QUOTATIONS are invited for the supply of 5,000 feet of planking for scaffolding purposes 10 to 14 feet long by 9in. to 10in. wide by 1½in. to 2in. thick F. O. R. Quotations should clearly specify kind of timber, whether new or second hand, time for delivery and give the rate per cubic foot. Quotations should reach U/s by 17th April 1917 at leatest.

HENRY J. M. COUSENS,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.
7666

NICHOLSON DENTIST

(FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)
OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,
41, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1153 of 1916.

SHAH KRUSHNAJI SHAVAJI & Co., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs at Thakordwar, outside the Fort. ...Plaintiff
v.
RAMCHANDRA BALARAM NAIK, of Bombay Kumbhar Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at Nova Nagpada outside the Fort. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 21st day of November 1916, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Four thousand six hundred and thirty-three and annas eight for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of Judgment from date thereof until payment and it was thereby further declared that the plaintiffs have got a valid charge on defendant's property mentioned in the plaint therein pending payment of the decretal amount therein.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 20th day of January, 1917, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the 1st Nagpada estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the city of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 727 square yards or thereabouts and situate at within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and which said premises bear New Survey No. 3692 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3681 and 3682 Street Nos. 11-12 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North partly by the land of the Trustees laid out as a service passage and partly by Plot No. 42 of the said estate leased to the Trustees of the temple of Vithoba on or towards the South by the second Pirkhan Lane on or towards the West by the property of Jaffar Mahamed Mistry and on or towards the East by the said Plot No. 42 and partly by the land of the Trustees laid out a passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the defendant's tenants.

Now is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June 1917, at the hour of 2-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated 10th day of April 1917.
THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. DUBASH & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 7725.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ARMSTRONG DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having claims against the late John Armstrong late of Bangalore in the Native State of Mysore, European who died at Bangalore on or about the 2nd day of August, 1915, and Letters of Administration (with the copy will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of March, 1917 to Nayan Harilal Pandia the Administrator in British India of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. PANDIA and CO., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Pandia and Co. the attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Nayan Harilal Pandia Administrator in British India of the Estate and effects of John Armstrong deceased.
7487

SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restores natural vigour and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—
The "Health Home" P. O. Samta, Bengal.
(Dept. B 2.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
AND
WOLSELY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
A Merry Musical Play
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
FRIDAY, 13th APRIL AT 9-30 P. M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
SATURDAY, 14th APRIL AT 9-30 P. M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
SUNDAY, 15th APRIL
MATINEE AT 6 P. M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at Theatre.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR FILM.
Monster British Guns in action.
The Indian Troops at the front.
THE BOAT RACE MYSTERY
A sporting Drama in 2 parts
WIFFLES WINS A BEAUTY
and the audience a big laugh.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
THE HEART OF GAVAROCHE
A story of Love, Romance and Intrigue.
A Genuine Fun film.
THE RECALCITRANT BRIDE
or
THE BELLE OF BOND STREET.
featuring M. Prince in the leading role
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE
SATURDAY, THE 14TH APRIL.
A great Historic and Patriotic Production.
THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM.

NEW ALEXANDRA

TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8.45, 10.30
presents
MLLE. JOSETTE ANDRIOT
the Original
PROTEA
the girl without fear
in
an Eclair Five Reel Masterpiece
FOR FRANCE
FOR FRANCE
FOR FRANCE
A story carried out and acted on the actual battlefield, showing the trench warfare, explosion of land mines, and bombardment of heavy artillery.
USUAL HALF RATES.
BOOK YOUR SEAT EARLY AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadavi Road,
THIS WEEK
AN AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE.
THE
"HAND OF FATMA"
Featuring the Beautiful American Actress
MISS RITA JOLIVET
A story of Sublime mother love rising superior to all obstacles, enabling a frial young girl to be a worthy match of the astutest ruffians and other comic films.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
Change of Programme every Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT
IS TO-NIGHT!
6-30 To-night 10 p. m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
The Gaiety Co. Presents
An American Petit Revue
The Girl from San Francisco
By the "Whatnots"
Including the famous American FOX TROT.
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
In a Stream of New Songs
Including
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESS
"WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, MOTHER DEAR"

When The War is over, Mother dear,
When the bands all play, and people cheer.
As the boys go Marching thro' the dear home town,
Joy bells ringing gaily, as the Sun goes down.
Tho' your heart is aching Mother dear,
For your Soldier boy never fear.
I'll come back some day, and kiss your tears away.
When the War is over, Mother dear.

BUY WAR LOANS
AND YOU'LL
SOON REALIZE
THE ABOVE.
CHARLIE
In "Little Cupids" by the Sea-side
Miss MONA
In some more Dash of her own with New Catchy Songs.
The Great
RENVILLE ROBERTY
Introducing his
Old Friend Ibycus the Immortal.
Miss IRENE BERYL
In New Scio Songs and
Misera Reg Dance
THE WARLEYS
In their Sensational
DANCE DES—APACHES.
Above Varieties Intercepted by a cinema drama
SMOULDERING SPARK.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-15 & 9-45 P.M.
HALF PRICES AT MATINEES.
MISS TENKWA
AND HER CELEBRATED
JAPANESE COMPANY
Present another
NEW PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT.
JAPANESE DANCES AND SONGS,
JAPANESE JUGGLING
MAGIC,
COMIC TURNS.

NOTE:—Half prices to all but 8 anna Gallery seats at 6.15 performances.

Night Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Re. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1 and annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

Nurses and children half price to all seats except 8 anna Gallery at night Soldiers and Sailers in uniform half prices to Dress Circle, Balcony and Gallery Re. 1 seats at night only.

Book your seats at Rose and Co's.

ELDORADO !!!

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY
TIME—6-45, 8-30 & 10 p. m.
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS EXTRA MATINEE
PRIZE SHOW AT 5 p. m.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
FREE FREE FREE
SATURDAY & SUNDAY NEXT
at 5 o'clock Matinee Show
2 BICYCLES
will be given away every one a chance.
Tel. 1304.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 11.

Yesterday's depression has given nearly general rain with some hail in the Punjab, local rain in the west United Provinces and Kashmir. Temperature in northwest India is very low. A few falls also occurred in Assam, round the head of the Bay and in Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one inch, Barisal three quarters, Chakrata one, Simla, Ludhiana one and half, Lahore Lyallpur thre quarters, Cochin one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab plains.

RAINS AT DELHI.

DELHI, April 11.

It has rained here intermittently for the last few days. The weather at Delhi is usually cool for this time of the year and the dust has been laid, but the rain, slight though it is, will have injurious effect, it is feared, upon the wheat crop.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahr....	29.876 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5 "
Dew Point.....	73.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.796 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2 "
Minimum.....do.....	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do. ...	171 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.39in., Lahore 0.78in., Hissar 0.48in., Ambala 0.50in. and Delhi 0.21in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect both during the day and at night.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad during the day and in the northern half of the division at night.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather in the north has given nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab and some showers in the adjacent districts of the United Provinces. In Malabar Cochin reports a heavy fall of 1.40in. Conditions are generally unsettled in north-west India.

Some dust or thunderstorms are likely in the east Punjab and Rajputana and some thunderstorms in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of April 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th April)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	83.8	66.0	75	..	4.23	+0.20
Muskat	83.1	73.8	45	..	3.12	—0.51
Do (10th April)	84.6	72.9	64	..	3.42	—0.50
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.6	62.9	66	..	0.82	—0.75
Rawalpindi	74.6	48.1	72	0.39	3.81	—3.22
Lahore	80.3	57.4	87	0.78	1.17	—2.33
Hissar	87.3	59.1	77	0.48	2.33	..
Ambala	84.7	58.3	72	0.50	1.76	—3.83
Delhi	81 2	62.0	82	0.21	1.03	—1.36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.7	64.7	65	0.13	1.45	—0.19
Mainpuri	86.1	63.3	70	..	2.02	—0.07
Jhansi	94.8	68.0	44	..	2.42	+0.59
Cawnpore	93.0	64.1	60	..	4.15	+2.09
Allahabad	85.8	71.1	61	..	3.84	+1.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.5	70.8	72	..	0.43	—0.72
Karachi	88.0	74.0	79	..	1.36	—0.17
Ajmer	89.8	71.4	57	..	0.19	—1.15
Jaipore	86.0	65.4	53	0.06	1.01	—0.50
Kotah	95.6	72.4	25	..	0.24	—0.88
Mount Abu	73.2	58.2	91	..	0.98	—0.21
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	73.1	74	..	0.58	+0.06
Dwarka	89.8	76.9	82	..	0	—0.68
Veraval	82.8	74.1	82	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	95.1	65.7	62	..	0.14	—0.38
Bhavnagar Para	97.6	10.2	80	..	0.32	—0.28
Surat	94.1	72.8	63	..	0	—0.35
Ahmedabad	99.7	71.8	62	..	1.08	+0.68
Deesa	99.8	67.5	65	..	1.10	+0.64
Neemuch	89.7	65.8	32	..	1.45	+0.64
Indore	94.3	71.1	41	..	1.62	+0.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.8	67.9	40	..	6.81	+4.17
Saugor	91.0	68.8	43	0.02	3.29	+0.23
Hoshangabad	96.7	66.8	49	0 00	4.70	+3.03
Khandwa	100.2	74.3	45	..	1.66	+0.26
Akola	100.1	71.6	31	..	6.32	+3.26
Amraoti	98.2	73.8	30	..	4.26	+2.16
Nagpur	96.0	72.8	42	..	6.76	+4.67
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	95.6	72 5	54	..	8.80	+5.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.2	76.5	77	..	2.40	+1.81
Ratnagiri	88.7	70.1	64	..	5.63	+1.91
Marmugao	90.2	77.0	70	..	8.54	+4.63
Sarwar	91.1	75.2	82	..	9.68	+7.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.8	68.3	42	..	1.84	+0.95
Ahmednagar	96.9	66.7	37	..	2.25	+0.68
Poona	97.5	64.0	51	..	2.89	+1.57
Sholapur	101.0	74.3	29	..	4.59	+7.82
Bijapur	99.8	68.3	36	..	10.01	+8.20
Belgaum	95.6	63.0	19	..	11.86	+9.26
Aurangabad	98.1	67.1	39	..	2.24	+0.74
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.4	72.0	29	..	3.56	+1.57
Hyderabad	95.6	73.9	68	..	9.77	+7.19
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.0	76.4	67	0.02	6.87	+2.79
Calicut	88.8	77.3	84	..	7.41	—0.17
Cochin	92.4	78.9	80	1.40	19.66	—2.29
Colombo	87.2	75.4	95	..	31.86	+1.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.2	76.2	75	..	11.00	+3.97
Bellary	102.6	73.7	54	..	6.58	+2.74
Cuddapah	104.7	82.1	56	..	5.08	+0.21
Madras	91.2	77.4	83	..	18.52	—2.65
Bangalore	94.0	70.9	73	..	11.41	+0.61
Coimbatore	99.4	74.2	51	..	7.65	+1.58
Trichinopoly	102.3	80.0	69	..	3.72	—5.68
Negapatam	91.4	77.5	76	..	19.76	—12.89

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 10th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	9,000
Fair. Americans	12.99
Egyptian F. G. F.	26.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Not received.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Not received.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
April	12.71	+36
April-May	12.67	+39
May-June	12.62	+40
June-July	12.56	+41
July-Aug.	12.58	+42
Aug.-Sept.	12.34	+44
Sept.-Oct.	12.09	
Oct.-Nov.	11.99	
Nov.-Dec.	11.93	
Dec.-Jan.	11.90	
Jan.-Feb.	11.88	+45
Feb.-Mar.	11.87	
March-April	11.86	
April-May	11.86	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.50+1.50
July	24.85+1.25
Nov.	24.40+1.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 11th.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.12
" " Fully Good	10.30
" " Fine	10.35
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.82
" L " Fully Good	11.00
" " " Fine	11.25
" Broach Good	12.04
" " Fully Good	12.32
" " Fine	12.40
" Scinde Good	10.32
" " Fully Good	10.49
" " Fine	10.65

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4
Consols 2½%	55½+½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44¾ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68+1¼
Government Securities 3%	55+1¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.72

London, April 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8

THE MAILS.

London, April 7th.

The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 5th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86 +¼
4½% 1925—1945	£91¾+¼
5% New	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 5th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-Mar.	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers Free of discount per ton ..	538
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers Free of discount per ton ..	509/3
Toria Rapeseed Apr.-May sellers Free of discount per ton	525

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May Sellers Free of discount per ton ..	585

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	21/4½
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept. ..	21/7½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept. ..	21/8½
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept. ..	23/1½
do. do, Bombay July-Sept. ..	23/4½
do. do Karachi July-Sept. ..	23/5½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June —	3/1½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, April 11th.

Description.			Delivery. April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good	M.G. ..	430	..	..
Broach,	Fine	M.G. ..	433	430	427/32
Bengal,	F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	360/10
Bengal,	Fine	M.G. ..	..	324	315/25
Bengal,	Superfine	M.G. ..	..	..	325/35
Rajputana,	Fine	M.G. ..	..	..	312/22
Sind Panjab,	Fine	M.G. ..	..	..	315/25
Kham. Akola	Fine	M.G. ..	..	392	350/70
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine	M.G. ..	..	..	350/70
Dhamg /Pulgaon,	Fine	M G ..	..	..	365/80
Yeotmal,	Fine	M G ..	..	..	370/85
Nagpore,	Fine	M G ..	..	..	385/95
Hingt /Wardha,	Fine	G M ..	..	..	387/97
Khandeish,	Fine	M G ..	..	375	335/50
Khandeish,	F G	M G ..	..	347	315/30
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	306/15
Jalna	F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	340/50
Indore,	F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G.	M.G. ..	..	..	390/05
Mathia,	Fine	M G ..	..	..	347/57
Mathia,	F G	M G ..	..	..	332/42
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	419	..	..
Coompta,	Good	M G ..	445	..	..
Westerns,	Good	M G ..	426	..	..
Westerns,	Good	H G ..	420	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 11th April 1917. 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	335	325	315	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	324	314	..	1/25 May, 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	340	330	320	..	Ready
	..	328	318	..	1/25 May 17
Khandeish (M G)	..	364	358	..	Ready
	..	360	355	..	1/25 May 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	365	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	388	..	Ready
Nandid Good (Fair Staple.)	..	..	430	..	Ready
Akola Khamg.	..	392	370	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	384	..	..	1/25 May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	389	367	..	Ready
	..	390	..	..	1/25 May 17
Dharangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	392	377	..	Ready & 1/25 May 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	398	384	..	Ready & 1/25 May 17
Nagpore	..	408	390	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.	..	416	..	..	1/15 May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	410	388	..	Ready
	..	418	..	..	1/25 May 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	432	411	430	Ready & 25th May 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	436	415	..	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	418	403	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	360	348	..	Ready & 1/25th May 17
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	424	May/June 17
Sawgd. Darwar	..	..	..	418	May/June 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	430	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	426	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	434	May/June 17
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	436	May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay, April 11th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30 ..	45 0 0	6 8 0
" Karachi Bangla ..	45 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 2 0	6 8 0
" Cawnpore ..	6 1 0	6 7 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 8 0	8 14 0
" Thin ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	46 0 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 75 25 ..	44 0 0	8 10 0
" Gajar 50 50 ..	42 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	36 0 0	7 14 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	36 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	34 0 0	4 11 0
Arandi	36 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 5 4½	
Linseed May	9 2 0	
" Sept.	9 13 6	

BULLION.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-14.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 87-6.
Silver 1 Sett. Ex-duty 87-6.
Silver 2 Sett. Ex-duty 87-12.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 188.
3 Months Sight Frcs. 194¼.
30 days Sight Hongkong Rs. 170½.
30 days Sight Shanghai Rs. 254.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 151¾.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ Government Paper is quoted at 87.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares was open in the morning for one hour due to settlement hence the volume of business put through was not big. All the shares were quiet and there was a decline in the prices due to sundries selling.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,515 to 1,510, Madhawjis from 1,645 to 1,637/8, Nagpurs from 2,387/8 to 2,380, Simplex from 642/8 to 635, Indore Malwa from 435 to 430, Indian Bleaching from 310 to 305, Fazulbhoys from 685 to 680, Pearls were quiet at 480, Crescents at 207/8, and Currimbhoys at 315.

Tata Iron ordys were placed at 255 and Defds at 1,025, Katni ordys were steady and closed at 270 and Defds at 980. Shivrajpurs were quoted at 45/8, Central India Mining shares at 54.

Bombay Burmas were quoted at 930, and Bombay Trams at 327/8.

The market closed quiet but steady.

A STAIN ON CIVILIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The startling revelations made in recent trial at the Court of sessions of the *Bombay High Court* put us in mind of another great evil under which Indian women are labouring, besides one of Indentured Labour System which has fortunately been put a stop to during the period of the war and as the Viceroy, the other day assured us has no possibility of its revival. In these days of enlightenment and culture, the existence of brothels, life-sapping institutions of the grossest kind of immorality and brutal practices as a national nuisance is a general stain on the civilziation of the country that tolerates them to prosper at the expense of poor helpless women kidnapped or sold. Sir, your illuminating and informing leader on the subject, together with the inhumanity and brutality of the case, surpassing even that of the Hun ought to startle the public from apathy towards this silent exploitation of women whose misery knows no bounds. The evil, it might be suggested, is not patent to Bombay alone but many of the big cities of India are not free from the abominous horrors of this illegal compulsory prostitution of women whose morality is cast to the four winds of heaven.

Now that the evil is made known, I appeal to the leaders of public opinion to bring pressure on the Government to move in the matter and put an end to this inhuman practice in which thousands of women are sacrificed to the monster of evil.—Yours, etc.

M. T. P.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th April 1917 was 30.095 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF PAST YEAR.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held yesterday at Colaba Causeway, Sir Sassoon David presiding. The report has already been printed in these columns.

The Chairman in placing the report before the meeting said:

The accounts of the Company's business for the year 1916, which your Directors submit to you to-day, will I think be regarded by all of you as a satisfactory record of gratifying progress achieved during a period of difficulty when Bombay, like the rest of the Empire, is suffering from the depressing effects of the present deplorable world-wide war. I say "a period of difficulty" for two reasons. In the first place the development of your undertaking, both in respect of extensions of the tramway and extensions of our supply mains, and even in respect of the proper maintenance of its existing services, has been hampered and retarded by the difficulties and delays in obtaining from Europe various materials unprocurable in India. In the second place, our working expenses have been considerably added to by the great increase resulting from the war in the price of all sorts of materials used in our business, and not least by the advance in the cost of coal which I am sorry to say we shall feel more severely during the current year than we did in the last one.

With your permission, I propose as usual to take as read the Report and Accounts for the year 1916 which are already in your hands and will now proceed to make a few remarks, which I hope may prove of interest to you upon the working of the two Branches into which the business of your undertaking is divided.

SHORTAGE OF CARS.

With regard to the Traction Branch our great difficulty has been, and continues to be, as you will have seen from the Report, a shortage of cars. Our traffic has continued to expand but, owing to circumstances beyond our control, we have been unable to keep pace with that expansion, and to further nourish it by providing the number of additional cars we desire to see operating on our lines and which the convenience of the travelling public calls for. This has been to us, as all of you will understand, a matter of very great regret. I am glad in this connection to be able to inform you that since our Report was written we have at length been successful in placing an order in the United States for the trucks and electrical equipments for 50 cars, shipment of which is promised in about six months' time. These are in addition to the chassis for 12 cars for which, at the instance of the Military Authorities here, the Government of India have supported our application for the issue of a priority certificate by the Ministry of Munitions in England. When this reinforcement of our present rolling-stock becomes available it will be of the greatest assistance to us. Meantime we must bespeak the forbearance of the public for several unavoidable deficiencies in our service. I am also pleased to be able to inform you that we have been successful in placing in America an order for the rails for the extensions of the Tramway for the construction of which we have already applied for Municipal sanction. Of these extensions the most important is an extension along the Sandhurst Road, and we hope although you must not count upon it, to see them all completed before the monsoon of next year.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER.

Passing to the Supply Branch you will have seen for yourselves from our Report that satisfactory progress in its profits has been achieved. But here again we have been restrained from making several extensions of our mains which we should have liked to undertake by difficulties and uncertainties regarding the supply of cable, meters, and similar indispensable material. For the new generating set required for our Power House I am glad to say a priority certificate was duly obtained and its manufacture is now well advanced. If it reaches us safely we hope to have it installed by the end of this year, and the economies in generation which we expect to derive from it will we hope then offset the increased cost of our coal. The demand for electrical supply throughout the city continues unabated, and you will be interested to learn that for the first quarter of this year the total number of units sold amounted to approximately 5 000,000 units as against 3,600,000 units for the same quarter last year, equivalent to an increase of 38 per cent.

Many of you will I daresay have noticed that in the new license from Government applied for by the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, for transfer to their Andra Valley Supply undertaking, departures, which we regarded as of considerable concern to us, were introduced from the terms of the original license granted to that Company which embodied the settlement of the respective spheres of our two Companies' supply operations arrived at between us and subsequently ratified by Government. We considered it our duty to our shareholders to address a protest to Government against their sanctioning these, in our opinion, unjustifiable alterations, and the terms of that protest have, we are glad to say, been unanimously endorsed and supported by the Municipal Corporation. We await the decision of Government, which we have no doubt will recognise the justice of our case.

BALANCE SHEET.

Before concluding my remarks there are one or two items in the Balance Sheet to which I should like to briefly refer. You will have noticed that we recommend the declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent on our Ordinary Shares, and that I think should meet with your approval. Some of you will perhaps think that we might have recommended an even higher distribution in view of the handsome growth in our profits but having regard to the rise in prices of plant and materials we have thought it prudent to increase the allocation to Depreciation Fund from Rs. 4,20,000 to Rs. 5,00,000. We have also, as I promised you when I had the pleasure of addressing you last year, carefully considered the question of writing down the depreciation caused by the war in the market value of the Securities held on account of that Fund. It is true that it is unlikely that it will be necessary for us to realise any of those Securities for a good many years, but pursuant to the conservative policy in dealing with the finance of your Company which it is our wish always to adopt we think it advisable to apply a sum of Rs. 1 00,000 for the purpose in question. That will write off about half of the market depreciation which has actually occurred, and next year should the war not be over we propose to consider the question of a further contribution in the light of the then situation.

ENGLISH EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Next, with regard to the English Excess Profits Tax you will observe that we have written off in our accounts not only the actual amount of the tax we were called upon to pay in 1916 for the assessment made upon us for the year 1914, but also provision for the amount of that tax we expect to have to pay for the year 1915 and which is properly chargeable to the 1916 accounts. Our reasons for doing so are explained in the Report, and I think you will agree with us that we are right, under the circumstances, in dealing with this matter in the way we have done. I may mention that we are advised by Counsel that we shall cease to be liable for this tax after 1916, but for what portion of that year we shall be liable for it is we are advised, a matter of some doubt. We shall of course contend, as we believe we are entitled to do, that we are only liable for it up to the date of the transfer of the administration and management of the Company to Bombay. I trust that you will all support us in our proposal to give a bonus of one month's salary to the whole of the Company's staff. That matter has also been dealt with in the Report but I should like here to bear testimony on behalf of the Board to the excellent work the staff have done, under difficult conditions, and to express my opinion that they are well deserving of this recognition at your hands. It will encourage them to equal efforts in the future on your behalf.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WAR LOAN.

There is another matter which, although it does not arise upon the accounts for last year, I expect you would wish me to refer to. That is this Company's subscription to the War Loan. Gentlemen this Company is in a somewhat different position from many other Companies because it is always under the necessity and will always remain under the necessity of constantly adding to its capital expenditure. Apart from other reasons for doing this, our statutory obligations under the Indian Electricity Act oblige us to do so. We cannot, therefore, look up any very large portion of our cash resources. We have, however, gone as far as bearing these conditions in mind, those resources permitted us to do in subscribing to the War Loans. To the new Indian War Loan we have so far subscribed Rs. 3,25,000; to the British 5 per cent War Loan Rs. 3,30,000; and to the French 5 per cent War Loan Rs. 1,57 500. This makes a total subscription to War Loans of Rs. 8,12,500 a record of which I think we need not feel ashamed.

THE FUTURE.

Gentlemen, it is proverbially unwise to prophecy, and it would be particularly rash to do so in present times. I can only, therefore, express my personal belief that the progress recorded by your business in the past year is likely, if no unforeseen adverse circumstances arise to continue through the present one. Our connection with it as Directors, during the year which has elapsed since at your wish we took office, has only strengthened our opinion of the stability of your undertaking and of the excellent future which, if it is wisely managed, continues to lie ahead of us. We have, as I have already said to express your indebtedness to the whole of its very efficient staff, and I should like also to express our own particular indebtedness to the very valuable assistance and advice which we always receive from the Managing Director on every matter connected with the administration of the Company's business.

Gentlemen, I will now formally move that the Report of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1916 now before the Meeting be, and the same are hereby, received and adopted, together with the recommendations contained therein, and that the payment of the Preference Dividend as mentioned there be, and is, hereby confirmed.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S THANKS.

Mr. F. C. Rimington said, I have pleasure in seconding the Resolution moved by the Chairman that the Directors' Report and the Accounts now before you be adopted. I have to thank him for the kind reference to myself with which he concluded his remarks. I do not wish to proceed upon the principle of "you scratch my back and I will scratch yours!" Apart from that it would be superfluous as well as presumptuous on my part to extol the merits of gentlemen so well known to every one as the members of the present Board. But as I had the pleasure of serving the Company as its Managing Director not only with the late Board, but also the former Company with the previous American Board I should like to say just this much. I have found in the present Board a capacity and a zeal in administrating the affairs of the Company not inferior to either of its predecessors. And in many ways it is of great advantage to the Company to have its Directors located here. It saves much time and correspondence. Also, I may mention that the Chairman, who as you know is a very busy man, is good enough always to make his conspicuous ability and sound judgment accessible to me whenever I wish to consult him, just as when I was in London Sir Charles Ollivant was wont to do. It gives me great pleasure also to say of the new Board that in addition to the success it has achieved in administering the affairs of the Company, it has earned the respect and confidence of the whole of the Company's staff by its kindness and consideration for them. That I regard as a very important factor in the successful working of a great public Company. The Chairman has spoken of the difficulties of the present time. Gentlemen, I can endorse all that he has said. Amongst our other difficulties we have lost several valuable European officers from our staff. I cannot but command them for the patriotism and self-sacrifice they have shown in joining our Armies, but as we cannot replace them, we are very short-handed. However, the war will not last for ever, and we shall when it is over, I hope see several of them back again. We shall then also, I trust be able to go full speed ahead with many developments of your undertaking now held-up, the accomplishment of which will I believe not only add to the prosperity of your business but also add to the public convenience and satisfaction of the city which we serve.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The recommendations regarding the payment of 6 per cent dividend on preference shares, 10 per cent on ordinary shares, and a bonus of one month's salary to the Company's staff were also passed.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth Still.
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed	11	m 1	8	27 1	11	m 7	7	15 2
Thur	12	m 1	58a	27 11		7	41a	19 3
		m 1	41	26 6	12	m 7	42	15 7
Fri.	13	m 2	38a	27 4		8	23a	20 0
		m 2	24	25 9	13	m 8	26	16 3
Sat.	14	m 3	33a	26 8		9	27a	20 7
		m 3	16	24 11	14	m 9	22	17 3
Sun.	15	m 4	30a	26 1		10	55a	20 11
		m 4	33	24 4	15	m 10	34	18 2
Mon.	16	m 5	51a	25 10				
		m 6	1	24 3	16	m 0	44	20 4
Tues	17	m 7	14a	26 0		0	16a	18 8
		m 7	32	25 0	17	m 1	53	19 1
		8	20a	26 7		1	46a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 11 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 12 (Thursday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 13 (Friday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 14 (Saturday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 15 (Sunday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 16 (Monday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 17 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 6h. 56m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917	Mar.	28rd	9h. 35.0m: a.m.
First Quarter	"	"	30th	4h. 6.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	April	7th	7h. 18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	"	15th	1h. 42.0m. a.m.

SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO.

The Thirty-Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its registered office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, yesterday Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

The directors, in the course of their report for 1916 stated:

The result shows a profit of Rs. 1,63,326-6-3 which no doubt you will consider satisfactory. From this amount there has to come off the debit balance of Rs. 1,12,847-2-3 of the last account leaving Rs. 50,479-4-0 for disposal which the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Rs. 20 per share on 2,000 shares free of Income Tax, Rs. 40,000-0-0; To be written off for depreciation of machinery, Rs. 10,000-0-0; To be carried forward, Rs. 479-4-0; Rs. 50,479-4-0.

The Mill Building, Machinery and other contents together with cloth in the market are covered against fire for Rs. 18,55,150. The fixed charges and prospective profit have been insured in London for £2,500 and £6,000 respectively.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report, said: I think you will agree with me that the Mill did very well last year. Apart from strict economy and close supervision we were assisted at the commencement of the year at least by cheap prices of raw silk and satisfactory rates were realised for the finished goods. We have thus been enabled to wipe off the previous debit balance of Rs. 1,12,850 in round figures and have Rs. 50,000 to the good. It must be remembered that raw silk now stands at a very high level, prices that have not been witnessed for a long time, the cost of all other necessaries for spinning and weaving including dyes and coal are also abnormally high, as you are well aware, and tending upwards. Notwithstanding this as far as our Mill is concerned I think I can say that the prospects of the current year are fairly favourable. We have sale contracts, on the whole, at much higher rates than last year which will counteract to a considerable extent the adverse factors that I have alluded to. I cannot conclude my remarks without a reference to the memory of a gentleman to whose good work and unfaltering energy the successful Balance Sheet that has been presented to you is due, I refer to our last Secretary Mr. Nanabhoy Sadanand whose sudden and untimely death we all deplore. The directors have placed on record in the Minute Book their keen appreciation of his invaluable services and after what I have said I have no doubt the sentiments expressed in the resolution will be endorsed publicly by this meeting of Shareholders.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it: and the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Piroshaw B. R. Mody were re-elected directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was subsequently held, when several resolutions, dealing with the Articles of Association of the Company, were passed as extraordinary resolutions.

JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Jamshed manufacturing Co., Ltd., held yesterday, at the registered office of the Company the extraordinary resolution of which notice had been given was passed.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for wee ending 7th April 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for 5 week ending 7th April 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	20,09,300	20,09,300
A. D. C. Rly.	55,000	55,000
B. K. Rly.	5,100	5,100
C. B. Rly.	9,200	9,200
Total ..	20,78,600	20,78,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th April 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	20,02,377	20,02,377
A. D. C. Rly.	59,362	59,362
B. K. Rly.	5,501	5,501
C. B. Rly.	9,621	9,621
Total ..	20,76,861	20,76,861
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+ 6,923	+ 6,923
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	—4,362	— 4,362
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly.	— 401	— 401
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly.	— 421	— 421

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th April 1917.	10,900	10,900
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th April 1916 ..	10,624	10,624
Increase or Decrease	+ 276	+ 276

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th April 1917 ..	4,000	4,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th April 1916 ..	— 1,824	1,824
Increase or Decrease	+2,176	+2,176

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TO BUY WAR LOAN.

If your means are not large, none the less, you can buy your bit. If you write or go to the Central Bank of India Ltd., they will sell you any moment of War Loan from Rs. 100 upwards on the instalment system.

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WAR LOAN
TO-DAY
Your Money Lend
The War to End.

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The Oxygen Face Cream

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BLUE BIRD BRAND

DISSOLVED IN WARM WATER NAPHTHALINE SOAP IS AN EXCELLENT FLUSH AND CLEANSER FOR BUNGALOWS AND COMPOUNDS.

MOSQUITOS, FLEAS, BUGS

and other pestilent insects cannot exist where NAPHTHALINE SOAP is used.

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY

the best soap for washing greasy or very dirty clothes.

It can be used with complete success as a substitute for NAPHTHALINE MARBLES and FLAKES which are not at present obtainable.

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Manufactured by
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B. N. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.

"THE LEAST THAT CAN BE EXPECTED."

The Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, ex-chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Member of the Imperial Council writes:—

At this stage I think it should need no lengthy arguments to convince the people of India of the necessity for subscribing to the Loan not only from a patriotic point of view, but with the object of thus giving expression to their intention to share in the burdens of the Empire as well as in the advantages which they receive under the British Flag. One of the most wonderful things in this War has been the ease and comfort of life in India as compared with other parts of the Empire. This is an opportunity to take an important if indirect share in the struggle, and, considering the attractions which the Loan presents as a business proposition and as a means of promoting thrift and economy, the least to be expected is that every citizen of Bombay will scrape every anna he can together for the purpose of doing his duty to the Empire and completing the defeat of the enemy.

J. WARDLAW-MILNE.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL FOR MURDER.

ACCUSED'S EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

CHARGE ON "PURELY CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE."

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod and a jury, a rather sensational trial for murder was proceeded with. The accused in this case, Kaloo Ali by name, is charged with the murder of one, Syed Baba Mirja Sayed Jamal, by killing him with a knife.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. Patel appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan with Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the accused.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman in opening the case for the prosecution said that the peculiarity of the case was that the evidence was purely circumstantial the facts of the case being these:—The deceased was in the service of one Joseph Aya, a timber merchant. He was in his service as a bill collector, Babu had a safe in his room which was on the second floor of a house situate at Kazi Street. He apparently used to keep his master's cash there. On the 25th of December last he reported to his master that he had made a collection of Rs. 1,000. He took the money away and kept it in his house. As he did not turn up the next morning as usual the master sent a servant to his house. The servant on going up to the deceased's room found the door locked with a padlock. The servant went and reported to his master what he had seen. In the afternoon the servant was sent again to the house of the deceased. He found the door locked as before and reported what he had seen to his master. Thereupon Joseph his nephew and the servant went up to the deceased's house. On finding the door locked and getting no answer from within, they got the nephew to climb up one of the walls.

GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

On looking through a grating the nephew saw the deceased lying in a pool of blood beside his bed on the floor. They fetched the police who broke open the door and found the corpse of the deceased lying in a quality of blood on the floor. The e were two wounds on the body, one in the neighbourhood of the collar bone and one in the neck. The safe was found to be tampered with, but was not opened. There was no sign of any struggle at all, but they noticed blood stains on a windo near the bed and on the post of the staircase. They did not then notice any other blood stains in any other place. They found some clothes lying near the safe and on examining them they came across a *dhoby's receipt*, two tram tickets and some railway and theatre tickets. Subsequently Mr. Griffiths arrived on the scene. He seemed to be baffled by the fact that though there were blood stins on the window and the post on the stair case by which the murderer must have come down there were no blood stains on the safe. The police made further investigation down the staircase, but they could find no blood stains there. That was on the 26th of December last.

A NEW CLUE.

On the 27th a little bit of brass was found near the spot where the deceased's body was lying. In the meanwhile, the contents of the clothes led to various inquiries being made and they resulted in the arrest of the accused on the 28th. The clothes were found to belong to the accused.

ACCUSED'S STORY OF MURDER.

The accused made various statements to the police and ultimately on the 29th he charged one Abdul Gaffoor with having committed the murder. As a result of the charge which the accused made, Abdul Gaffoor was arrested. On the 30th the police confronted them both and the accused again repeated the charge that Abdul Gaffoor had done the deed. Abdul denied the charge, but the accused said that he saw him do the deed, and what was more that he could point out the knife with which the murder was committed and the keys with whih the safe was attempted to be opened. On that the police and the two men went to the room of the deceased, and there the accused gave a most graphic description of the murder. The accused had not been told anything about the two wounds or the nature of the injuries. Nor was any detail of what was found by the police or observed by them told to him. The accused said that he got on a bench and looked through the grating and saw Abdul Gaffoor go up to the deceased who was lying on the right side of the cot and saw Abdul stab the deceased with a knife on the collar bone. The deceased then sat up, but Abdul stabbed him again on the neck, and he described how the deceased had tried to struggle when Abdul flung him down and stabbed him.

BLOOD STAINS ON THE WINDOW.

The accused was asked how the blood stains happened to be on the window. The accused replied that Abdul after the deed got frightened by some noise and that as it was getting about dawn Abdul went and opened the window to look if any people were about. He then went down the staircase and opened the door to look if people were moving. On examining the door the police found blod stains on it. They had not discovered them before. The accused was then asked why there were no blood stains on the safe. The accused's answer was that after Abdul had satisfied himself that there was no one moving about he went and washed his hands and wiped them dry on the clothes there, and he then went to the safe and tried to open it. He then threw away the knife and the keys outside. A search was made for them but without success. The police then examined the clothes and they discovered faint traces of blood on them. They had not observed them before. The accused then produced a knife from a shelf close by the safe in the room and it was found that a little piece of brass had come off the knife.

ABDUL CLEARS HIMSELF.

Abdul, however, was able to prove to the satisfaction of the police that he was not there at that time but was sleeping at a considerable distance away. The question then was how could the accused possibly have known of the two wounds inflicted on the deceased unless he either had committed the offence or had witnessed the assault. The accused was also able to give a very graphic description of the murder, and he had satisfactorily accounted for the bloodstains on the window, the door and the post of the staircase and had given a conclusive answer as to how the safe happened to be free of them. Then there were his clothes and there was evidence to show that the next day the accused had been to various friends and had complained to them that his clothes had been stolen. Then again looking through the grating it was impossible for any one to see a person tampering with the safe.

JURY AT THE SCENE OF MURDER.

Mr. Strangman then requested the court to allow the jury to go and inspect the room so that they could better appreciate and understand the evidence in the case. The jury accordingly went and inspected the spot.

Mr. Strangman then called Joseph Ayn the master of the deceased, as his first witness.

The case is proceeding.

SANKLI STREET MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

KING-EMPEROR, (*complainant*) v. NABIE AHMAD KHAN, accused.

(*Before Justice Macleod.*)

The accused was charged with murder of one Sakinabai, a married woman residing at Sankli Street, by stabbing her with a knife.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. T. K. Thanawalla appeared for the crown, Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the accused.

ACCUSED'S RELATIONS WITH THE DECEASED.

The facts of the case were shortly these:—The deceased Sakinabai was a young and a very attractive girl. The accused had a great affection for her and was on intimate terms with her and her mother. She had lost her father when quite young and the accused helped the mother in bringing her up and educating her. He had offered to marry her, but the mother got her married to a baker named Syed Kader Syed Mir Saheb, with whom she was residing at Sankli Street. Some few weeks prior to her death Sakinabai's husband and her mother had a quarrel and in consequence of that she was living with her mother apart from her husband. The accused was on visiting terms and used to go to her room very often. Some days prior to 16th of March last the accused wrote her a letter asking her to renew her former relations with him and threatened to kill her in case she refused to do so. On the 16th of March early in the forenoon the accused went to the chawl where Sakinabai was living. He was seen going into her room by a neighbour called Josephine. Soon thereafter Josphine heard Sakinabai's cries and she at once hurried to call the landlord of the chawl. The landlord in the meantime hearing the cries went into the room and saw the accused holding Sakinabai pinned up against the wall and stabbing her. The accused then threw her on a bed and stabbed her on the abdomen. The landlord got frightened and went to call for assistance.

ARREST AND ESCAPE.

The accused was seen coming out of the room with a knife in his hand. He was arrested and locked up in a room in the chawl while the landlord and others went to fetch the police. On returning there they found that the accused had escaped by removing a bar from a window. The accused then went to a barber and shaved off his beard and concealed the knife in a basket full of saw dust. He was subsequently arrested and he pointed out the knife to the police. Sakinabai died of the wounds received by her on the abdomen.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The accused's defence was that he had always regarded Sakinabai like a daughter and had educated her and wanted to wean her from her mother's bad influence. On the day in question he went to her room and saw there the landlord with two others upbraiding her. He heard the landlord abusing her for bringing the chawl into disrepute by her profligate and immoral ways. When he remonstrated the landlord turned round and told him that he was her pimp. He was drunk then and he assaulted the landlord. The others pushed him and he fell down. When he came round he saw the room empty. That was all that had happened. The case against him was a false case got up by the police.

JURY'S VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The jury without retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the charge of murder.

His Lordship in sentencing him said that from the evidence in the case the Court could find no extenuatin circumstance in his favour. He was accordingly sentenced to be hanged.

DANGEROUS PAIR OF THIEVES.

RETRIAL AND CONVICTION.

KING-EMPEROR, (*complainant*) v. 1. SYED ABDUL RAHMAN SYED MAHOMED, 2. GORDHAN GOPAL SONI, (accused).

(*Before Justice Macleod.*)

There was a retrial of the two accused on the charges of theft of pearls and conspiring to commit an offence, in consequence of the inability of the jury to come to any unanimous or definite conclusion as to their guilt or innocence in the first trial. The jury were divided in their verdict by a majority of 5 to 4 as to the guilt of the accused on the first charge and by 4 to 5 on the second charge. His Lordship accordingly discharged the jury and ordered the accused to be retried before another jury.

The case against the accused was accordingly proceeded with before another jury and concluded yesterday, when the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the two accused on both the charges.

His Lordship in passing the sentence upon the first accused said that the evidence showed that he belonged to a very dangerous class of thieves who had a certain amount of education and by which they were enabled to impose on credulous persons and succeed in obtaining from them considerable amount of property. He had been convicted on several other occasions for theft he was accordingly sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000.

Addressing Gordhan Gopal the second accused, his Lordhsip said that he had already been convicted once before for forgery. In the present case he had assisted the first accused in defrauding the complainant of considerable amount of property. He was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000. If the fines be paid his Lordship awarded Rs. 7,000 as compensation to the complaint.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE.

1123-16—Captain & V. Nityanand Meghwan v Gendalal Fulchand a firm, Madh K & C.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1410-14—Unwalla P & P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Khimji Cooverji & ors, Payne & Co.

1298-16—Unwalla P & P, Anandibai v B N Lang, Purnanand & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1033-16—T P Pavri, Bai Fatmabai widow v Ebrahim Ismail, Motichand & D, As part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

24-11—Madhowji K & C, Gangabai widow v Haridas Ranchordas and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part heard, 10-4-17.

193-16—Motichand and D, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd v Wadilal Dajibhai and ors, Amin and D, N C Dalal.

1085-16—N C Dalal, Mehta Vrajlal Narbheram v Maneckchand Narsi and anr, In person.

365-14—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab v Bai Rehmabai widow & ors, Chit M & K, Mulji & Th.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1113-15—Madhowji K & Ch, Dunvarsi Lokhmidas v Kesharji Meghji & Co, a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part heard, 3-4-17.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

597-15.—Captain & V, Velji Kara v. Dayal Khatao & ors, Madh K & Ch.

733-13—Patell and Eze, Krishnaji Anant Joshi v Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke and ors, Chitnis M and Ks, Ardesir H D and Co, Dubash and Co, Mulji and Tha, Sham M and H, Edg G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 596-22439-16.—Mulla & M, Ratanji Virpal & ors v. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Payne & Co.

934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal & ors, Judah & S.

683-16.—Ragh N & Co., Hafez Abdul Sakoor a firm v. Mowji Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

1250-16.—Ragh N & Co., Krishnarao Mahadev Samel v. Carim Sulleman, Chitnis M & K.

198-16—Edg G W and Co, Lala Har Narain and anr v Chhotalal I Parekh and anr, Payne and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

302-17—G B Pandya Foznull Bhulaji a firm Lalji Morarji.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE (IN COURT.)

1367-16—Unwalla P & P, Jivraj Lala & ors John Dennie Quiny & ors.

FOR DECREE IN TERMS OF AWARD AND FURTHER HEARING.

1162-15—Dastur and Co., Narsingirji Mfg Co, Ltd v Bholabhai Nanabhai and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16—Payne and Co., Khensabai widow & anr v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Patell and Eze, Payne & Co., Part heard.

S C 183-17—Motichand and D, Vithaldas Ishwardas Parekh v Anant Kashinath Wagle & anr, Judah and S Manchershaw & N.

C C 1343-16.—Amin and D, Shamji Champsey v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., Crawford B & Co.

C C 1204-16—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husein Abdul Karim v, Messrs E F Karvarana a firm, Mulla and M.

AMENITIES OF A TRIP TO URAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last Sunday I was enjoying a trip with my friends a party of about ten, from Bombay to Uran (Mora) and back by the S. S. Phoenix of Messrs. Framji Sons & Co., of Bombay, who have recently undertaken to run the said ship for the facility of the Bombay public, but I am sorry to remark that the management on board was very poor, especially when the ship was heavily loaded with passengers on our return.

I chiefly refer to the mismanagement in respect of insufficient number of chairs on board, which means most of the passengers have to stand all the way from Mora Bunder to Bombay, a journey of about an hour. This I do not allude cent per cent, to the Co. but some percentage of it goes to some passengers themselves, who think that when they come first on board they have a right to use the chairs as foot stools to rest their feet upon and enjoy the trip to the detriment of other fellow passengers, I being one of the late comers with some of my friends (through no fault of ours) had to stand the whole journey out. I complained to the Superintendent on board the ship that we cannot stand and want some chairs, to which he replied that there were no chairs available. I showed him one chair that was used by a Parsi passenger as a foot stool but am sorry to say that neither that Parsi gentleman was polite enough to give us the chair when we asked of him, nor had the Superintendent "power enough" to get the chair from the said gentleman.

The other thing is that many of the passengers being inexperienced sailors suffered from sea sickness and there was no supply of aerated waters etc., to comfort them.

I hope that you will be kind enough to allow a little bit of space in your widely circulated paper for the information of the parties concerned to set the complaints right to the interest of the public.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, April 10. S. M. C.

MOTOR FATALITY IN GIRGAUM.

REMARKABLE DISCREPANCY IN EVIDENCE.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, concluded the inquest yesterday into the death of the Vithu Raghu, aged 11 years, son of the Raghu Bheewa a policeman, residing at Girgaum, who met his death through tetanus having set in consequence to being run over by a motor car on Girgaum Road.

Mr. Dossabhoy Ardeshir Cama, stock and exchange broker, said he was proceeding along Girgaum Road towards Dhobie Talao on the night of the 28th ultimo when he saw the boy knocked down by a motor-car which drove away. Witness stopped his car and took the number of the car which had knocked down the deceased. The number, which was 4752, was on a plate on the right mud-guard. The deceased darted from the left of the car and was running towards the right. In witness' opinion it was an accident. So far as witness could say, the driver did not sound the horn.

Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabji Madon, also a stock and share broker, said he was with the last witness in his car. He did not see the boy knocked down, but looked at him when he cried out. Witness and his friend called out to the driver of the car which had knocked the boy down, but he drove away.

Mr. Pherozeshah Cawasji Bampi, secretary to the Burhanpur Tapti Mills, said he had frequently driven in car No. 4752, but had never seen its number plate attached to any of the mud-guards. He was certain of that. The number plate was in the middle of the back of the car. The driver was also a cautious man.

Mirza Dost Mahomed, driver of car No. 4752 said he knew nothing about the accident. Dr. C. Feranandez was the owner of the car. He did not drive along Girgaum Road on the evening in question.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE FIFTH JUDGESHIP OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your remarks against the appointment of Mr. J. Philip DeQuadros to a Judgeship of the Small Causes Court are entirely unjustified. It is evident that you have been misled into making them by some interested party who knows nothing at all about the qualifications or the practice of Mr. DeQuadros.

I have known Mr. DeQuadros for the last twenty years and in my opinion no better appointment could have been made. To my knowledge, Mr. DeQuadros has been practising in the Small Causes Court ever since I have been practising as a barrister and that is from 1899.

Fourteen years ago Mr. DeQuadros was appointed pleader for the Improvement Trust for their Small Causes Court work.

Further, his qualifications as a man of letters and also as a lawyer are above the ordinary and his character is unimpeachable and as you yourself admit, he is respected by every one that knows him. His professional career has been irreproachable and all practitioners know him to be one of the most straightforward and honest practitioners. He is courteous and level headed and will undoubtedly prove an excellent judge.

I am, therefore, greatly disappointed that without making proper enquiries you should have criticised an appointment which as far as I know has been generally accepted as an extremely good one.—Yours, etc.,

A BARRISTER

High Court,
April 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am not concerned with Mr. Baptista's "We Indian Catholics possess no influence in official circles," but I have had the pleasure of witnessing Mr. J. P. DeQuadros' practice in two instances at the Small Causes Court and I must say the impression he made on me makes me think that so far as the selection goes, it will not only conduce to the greater prestige of the Bench but the *bon homme* and the scrupulously conscentious character of the man should alone merit him the post. I am surprised that he should have cast away his comfortable practice and taken an acting Judgeship an instance perhaps of his preferring sordid lucre to usefulness! That these criticisms do an amount of good and help to purge recommendations and do justice to men, there is no gain—saying, but I am afraid in this case you have been led away.—Yours etc.,

S. L. LOPEZ.

The Retreat,
474, Mahim, Bombay, April 11.

ON GRAVE DIGGING.

A JINGO GERMAN AND THE SPOILS OF WAR.

In the course of a debate in mail week in the Prussian Landtag, Herr Fuhrmann (National Liberal) said that President Wilson was anxious to place the world's peace on a solid basis, but events had shown how solid that basis was. "As to the League for the world's peace," the speaker continued, "we do not intend to found our future upon the United States, but upon our own strength. Marshal von Hindenburg has pointed out the great importance of the ore lands of Briey and Longwy. We shall not allow this region to be taken from us.

"The Socialists themselves are of opinion that certain frontiers must be moved.

"If a statesman returned from the war without Briey, Longwy, Belgium, Courland, and Lithuania, history would call him the gravedigger of German power and greatness. Our nation must not be allowed to come out of this war without enhanced Power."

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THE CIRCUS OF DEATH.

The Film that thrilled fascinated and moved those who saw it last October.

[S. K. N.]

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

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CORRUPTION CHARGES IN AUSTRALIA.

SEQUEL TO SENATE COUP BY MR. HUGHES.

Charges of corruption have been levelled by the Australian Labour party over the means by which Mr. Hughes has got rid of the opposition of the Senate, which has hitherto been controlled by the Labourites, to the proposal to extend the life of Parliament, and thus allow him to attend the Empire War Conference in London. What happened, says the "Daily Chronicle," was that Mr. Ready, a Tasmanian Senator, resigned opportunely, and the Tasmanian State Parliament elected as successor a supporter of Mr. Hughes, thus giving the new Coalition Government of Messrs. Hughes and Cook a majority of one in the Second Chamber. This partly explains the following message:—

MELBOURNE, March 2.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Tudor, the Leader of the Opposition, moved that the statements made in the Senate relating to attempted bribery and corruption, and also the circumstances surrounding the resignation of Senator Ready, be referred to a Royal Commission, preferably composed of justices of the High Court.

Mr. Hughes said the charges were grave, and he absolutely denied the allegations. Senator Watson was his friend for 25 years, and when he (Mr. Hughes) left the Labour party Mr. Watson admitted that he was acting rightly.

Regarding Mr. Ready's resignation, he knew nothing of the circumstances. It was vitally important that Australia should be represented at the Imperial Conference, and as a Senator had resigned he was justified in making arrangements to fill the vacancy promptly, and to give the Government a majority.

Sir William Irvine said the only tribunal competent to deal with a charge of corruption against the Government was a Parliament. No definite charge had been made by the Opposition. The Prime Minister could not occupy the position for a day if a Commission was appointed.

The House, by 35 votes to 18, rejected Mr. Tudor's motion.

In the Senate, Senator Gardiner, leader of the Opposition, declared that there had just happened the most disgraceful thing the Australian public had ever seen. Everything pointed to a plot planned in dark cellars.

Senator Mullan was suspended for declaring that a member had been offered a bribe. The Government majority for the suspension was one.

The way is now practically clear for the representatives to the Imperial Conference to leave. The House of Representatives, by 34 votes to 17, carried a resolution asking the Imperial Parliament to prolong the life of Parliament. A similar motion will be voted on by the Senate. The Government expect a majority of one.

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To be rubbed well in to the roots so the hair daily.
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A profusion of rich, soft, silky, lustrous, wavy hair—where's the woman who would not like that

There's only one oil that makes such hair and it's the far-famed,

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Invaluable for ladies, and just as much for Brain-Workers and Students.

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For superiority, awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and in great demand all over the country.

If you have not yet used KAMINIA OIL you have missed a fine delight and a real boon; use it now, if only once; and like many people you will prefer to use it always.

Price per bottle Re 1. V.P. Charges 4 annas extra. Price 3 bottles Rs. 2-10. V.P. charges 7 annas extra.

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Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

Jumma Musjid Market, BOMBAY.

AN EXPERIENCED ASTROLOGER!

Inform us of your birth-place, exact birth time (Standard, Madras or Bombay) date, and time of question.

CHARGE—One question for one rupee. (Please do not send stamps.)

We have many certificates secured from various people. (All work by correspondence, no time for personal interview).

V. N. KHANDEKAR,

9, Kasba, Poona City.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 4th of Avan, 1286.
Mahomedan: 19th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 5th Vad of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.; Sunset: 6h. 54m.
Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 15 April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

"Purdah Afternoon" to be held by Lady Willingdon, Women's War Loan Office at Mayo Road 5 to 6-30 p.m. All ladies are most cordially invited to be present.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon.
Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
5 to 6-30 p.m. All ladies are most cordially invited to be present.
Countess of Dufferin Fund (Bombay Branch), Annual General Meeting, Council Hall, Secretariat, 6-30 p.m., H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Come'y Co., in "The Girl in the Taxi," at 9-30.
Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Garrison Medical Services v. M. A. O. College, Aligarh (semi-final).

FRIDAY, April 13.

Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Winners of Baroda Hockey Team v. 2nd Garrison Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, Ahmednagar, v. Grant Medical College Gymkhana (semi-final).
Concert in aid of Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 5-15 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., i n "The Girl in the Taxi," at 9-30
Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street 6 p.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 14.

Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Winners of Garrison Medical Services v. M. A. O. College, Aligarh, v. Hornets A Club (final).

MONDAY, April 16.

High Court: Summer vacation begins.

SUNDAY, April 15.

Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m., Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Girl in the Taxi."

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILW AY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
	h. m.	h. m.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	6 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Steamer is signalled.)		Ex-Mail

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOYSCOUTS.

Odrers for the week ending April 6th 1917:—
Wednesday, 4th April.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Signalling, and instructions for P./L's.
Saturday, 7th April. Field Day. Details issued later.
To-day at 3 p.m.—Paper Chase. Face in on Maidan in Field Uniform at 2-45 p.m., sharp.
Orderly Officers.—A. S. M. Vorhaid.
Orderly Patrol Leader.—P./L. Pirries, of Lions. Subscriptions for April now due, are to be collected by Patrol Leaders, and handed to Senior P./L. Bassons.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M I./C. 1st Bombay Scouts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

April 12.

Thursday, 12th April—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade Church Gate Sands "A," "B," "C" and "D" Troops.
Friday, 13th April—7-15 a.m., Competition for the Recruits Cup, Fort Riding School.
Competing members should submit their names to their Troop Leaders.
Saturday, 14th April—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort, "A" and "B" Troops.
6-45 a.m., Santa Cruz Riding School "C" and "D" Troops.
PROFICIENCY AND MUSKETRY CLASSES.
Members attending Proficiency and Musketry Classes must bring their own Rifles.
NOTICE.
The Competition for the Scouts Cup will be held at Andheri on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, particulars will be issued to Troop Leaders in due course.
SPORTS.
The Annual Regimental Sports will be held in Bombay, on April 25th, details will be issued later.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 12.

3. Machine Gun Courses:—"H" Company Class will parade at Princes Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.
4. Musketry:—The Classification and miniature ranges will be closed until further orders.
5. Musketry Courses:—Officers and N.C.O's able to attend Musketry or other courses during the next few months should forward their names to the Adjutant immediately for record.
6. Course of Instruction:—All Officers and N.C.O's of and above the rank of Lance Sergeant not on leave are required to complete a course of Elementary Instruction before the end of April. Parades will be held daily on week days at 7-30 a.m., and 6-30 p.m at Headquarters commencing Wednesday April 11th. Dress:—Mufti, 15 attendances at least will be required and an Examination will be held at the end of the course. Details of the course have been circulated to Officers Commanding Co.'s.
8. Indian Defence Force:—All Officers and men previously belonging to or on the Lists of those waiting to join this Corps, who have been classified A. B. C. or D in the recent medical examination are appointed to this Corps under the Indian Defence Force Act. Until further orders, the existing Company organization will continue.
9. Medical Examination:—Members of the Corps who have not yet been Medically examined for the Indian Defence Force must parade at Headquarters at 8 a.m. on Saturday 14th April.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, April 11.

309. Drill and Instruction.—Parades will be held at Headquarters daily at 7 a.m. except Sundays.
All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 an all recruits residing in Poona will attend.
310. Leave.—Applications for leave are be submitted to the Adjutant in the case members of Headquarter companies and to officers Commanding detachments at outstations.
311. Transfer.—No. 1078 Sergt. E. J Supariwalla, Transferred from "B" to "C Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 4430 Pte. H. D. Doctor, Transferred from "B" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 2032 Pte. R. S. Jamasji, Transferred from "B" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 4462 Pte. T. B. Lah, Transferred from "B" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 2050 Sergt. M. N. Katrak, Transferre from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 1092 Sergt. H. N. Merchant Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 1957 Lce.-Cpl. H. Dyer, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 3534 Lce.-Cpl. S. H. Mehta, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 3536 Pte. F. K. Chhapgar, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 4361 Lce.-Cpl. R. P. Dabu, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 4211 Pte. M. D. Garda, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 3599 Pte. B. P. Kapadia, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 3739 Pte. N. H. Sirvai, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 3738 Pte. S. M. Surveyor, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.
No. 4215 Pte. A. M. Thanawalla, Transferred from "E" to "C" Coy, Bombay Section.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

The Lusitanian Sporting Club will hold a public subscription dance on Saturday the 14th instant in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Girgaum Road, commencing at 9-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. M Nissim presiding, when some ordinnary business was gone through.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during March was 615, of whom 31 were males, 276 females and 308 children.

BAI ASHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above Dispensary during March was 3,549. Out of these 1,025 were males, 1,416 females and 1,108 children, the daily average of attandance being 114.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Sakhia Sonoo, aged 15 years with possessing an electric volt, worth Rs. 1-8 believed to have been stolen. The accused said he found the volt in a dust bin. The accused who had two previous convictions was sentenced to receive 15 stripes.

THEFT FROM THE DOCKS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Gole charged Harif Mahomedkhan with theft of a brass valve, worth Rs. 5 from the docks. The accused was seen removing the fitting, when he was handed over to the police. The accused was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

What B. G. TILAK says

GIVE PRACTICAL SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AT THIS CRITICAL TIME

I am just now too busy to write anything as requested. But you may be aware that I have, both publicly and privately asked my fellow countrymen to subscribe to the loan as far as possible and thus to practically support the Government at this critical time.

B. G. TILAK.

MR T. W. BIRKETT
CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN WAR LOAN COMMITTEE.)

INDIA A "PUCCA" PARTNER.

India has been a working partner of the Empire and has worthily borne her share. She is now asked to become a pucca partner and I feel sure she will rise to the occasion and put down the necessary capital.

T. W. BIRKETT.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"

It is always a pleasure to return to a good musical comedy after a bout of revue and the experience last night at the Excelsior Theatre in the case of the production of "The Girl in the Taxi" was no exception to the rule. "The Girl in the Taxi" is a really funny farce with a real plot, that is allowed to develop itself without interruption, uproarious situations and entertaining dialogue, and it is enlivened with music that is often original and attractive. The plot of course, is but a slight variation of the same old them that has been made familiar to us in many French farces that have been adapted for the English stage. There is the usual coming together of all the characters under circumstances of the most reprehensible character, much on the lines of our old friend.—and such a good friend to English authors.—"Pink Dominoes, but there is a genuine attempt at originality in the creation of the characters of the elderly Baron, with his studies of the science of evolution, and his son, whose meeting, under the circummstances already mentioned, triumphantly proves the former's theory of heredity. The situations and dialogue are sufficiently *risqué* to satisfy the most expectant and the piece last night proved its attraction by going with a roar from start to finish.

Mr. Bandman's Company played it with great spirit and made the most of the farcical situations and the pleasing music. Mr. Hansford Reeves was hardly our ideal of the Baron Lauvray but he entered so joyously and humourously into the pseudo-scientist's peccadilloes that he gave one little time to be hypercritical. Mr. Barnard Ansell gave a most delicious interpretation of the Scent Manufacturer. One requires to be an immense artiste to be really funnily drunk on the stage without being offensive and Mr. Ansell came off with flying colours,—a really delightful performance. Miss Dora Dolaro was a very attractive Suzanne and Miss Alice May, with little to do, made up for it by smiling more wickedly and sweetly than usual. Hiss Isabel Guidici as Jacqueline, Miss Georgie Devoe as the Baroness, Mr. Wal, Kirby as Huber and Mr. Clayton Robbins as Renné all played well, while Mr. Wolseley Charles, as Alexis the waiter, gave us another of his inimitable character studies.

TOTEMISTIC ORGANISATION OF SOCIETY.

EVIDENCES FROM KANARESE DISTRICTS

A meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society was held on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, President, in the chair, when Mr. Saldanha, Assistant Judge, Thana, read his paper on "Some interesting features in the philology of Bombay Vernaculars and their bearing on ethnical jurisprudence." The lecturer dwelt upon the importance of the study of the origin of customary law in the light of comparision of similar usages in different parts of the world from savage state to the present times and of seeing what light philology of languages throws on them. He drew attention to the totemestic organization of society relics of which were found to a large extent in Kanarese districts of Bombay Presidency inasmuch as exogamous septs are named after animals and other objects which they reverence, as if brothers and sisters among several castes and sept names descend among some of them through females; while in South Canara and Malabar even property descends through females with their totems. Considerable light is thrown on this social organization by the classificatory system in the terminology of relationship of Kanarese and other Dravidian languages as well as Malayan, Turanian, Polynesian languages under which a whole class of consanguineous collateral relations are called by a single name e.g. a man's paternal uncle is called elder father or younger father according as he is elder or younger brother of his father, and maternal aunt is similarly called his elder or younger mother. This nomenclature is the outcome of social ties that are real, because sons of two brothers and two sisters are treated as brothers and sisters and cannot intermarry; while sons of a brother and sister are treated as cousins and may marry one another. Mr. Saldanha promised to develop this interesting subject in his next paper.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Ten attacks and four deaths occurred from plague yesterday the cases being reported as follows:—Chunkle, Dhobi Talao and Mahalakshmi one attack each, Kumbharwada and Byculla each one attack and one death, Middle and Lower Colaba, one death, Makim two attacks and Sion three attacks and one death. The total mortality from all causes was 94 compared with 128 on the corresponding day of last year and 81 on that of 1915.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

There was a strong demand for jute shares at the opening of the market and further advance took place in these securities with some fluctuation during the day and slightly easier feeling towards the close. A great part of the business was understood to be inter-bazar transactions, but it is thought that if steadiness of the market is maintained for a few days large public support will be forthcoming. Coal shares did not attract much attention. In other directions there was nothing of outstanding interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Jumoni 8; New Beerbhoom 53-8; Ondel (ord) 14-4; Ondal (pref) 78.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 165 to 185; Barnagore (ord) 107, 106, 107-8, 108; Belvedere (ord) 303 to 325; Budge Budge (ord) 340 s. 1.; Clive (ord) 136, 137-8 136, 139, 140, 135, 137, 136-8; Dalhousie (ord) 275 to 295; Delta (ord) 320 s. 1. 328, 330; Fort Gloster (ord) 412-8; Gondalpara (ord) 440 x. d.; Howrah (ord) 293; Kamarhatty (ord) 310 to 327; Kankinarrah (ord) 320, s. 1. 415, 417, 416, 412 415, to 430; Kelvin (ord) 400; New National (ord) 225 240, 250; Northbrook (ord) 29-8 to 30-8; Reliance (ord) 270, 275; Seorah (ord) 128, 150; Standard (ord) 303 to 318; Waverley 9, 9-8.

Miscellaneous:—Elgin Mills (ord) 165; Howrah Oil 45-8; Kumardhubi Engineering 31.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 66-12 to 67-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-8 to 67-12.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 11.

At the anual meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. W. V. Nicholas welcoming the Indian Defence Force Act, said that in Karachi it had failed to draw many new men of military age. Banks and firms in Karahi had been drained down to bedrock so far as their European staff were concerned.

Regarding the Indian Loan he said that the local Indian firms, had so far, not shown the enthusiasm that was expected after the initial War Loan meeting. The large British firms had long ago invested all available resources in the British War Loans. He hoped that the issue of premium bonds if sanctioned, would immediately be a great success.

Referring to the Exchange difficulties estimated for months to come he said that Karachi alone would require about 80 lakhs of rupees weekly to finance the trade in articles of the most vital national importance. He hoped that the response to the Indian War Loan would place sufficient money in Government's coffers to enable them substantially to increase the sale of council bills. If not, or if other means of relief were not afforded the situation would become impossible. The scarcity of coal during the year added to the difficulties of the situation. He thought that the North-Western Railway, held the record for being held up longest of all Indian railways. The lockup of wagons was the most serious factor, if large shipments of foodstuffs were to be made from Karachi. Some solution of the difficulty must be found as it was plainly impossible to carry both coal and grain in the required quantities, as Karachi was not designed to do large bunkering trade by rail.

Referring to the trade possibilities in Mesopotamia and Persia, he said that he had an interview with Mr. Holland, Trade Commissioner, Persian Gulf, on the latter's return from three months' tour. Mr. Holland was firmly convinced that a large import and export trade was awaiting firms enterprising enough to make early arrangements with capable European assistants who would master the local language. There were great trade possibilities from Bunderabbas, Basrah, Bahrein, and Mahommerah. From Bagdad, as soon as the communication was settled down and improved, there were prospects of large trade in piece-goods both to Persia and Nejd.

Mr. Webb supporting the rearks on the Exchange question, said that some difficultios might easily have been avided had the Finance Department shown greater courage and foresight.

Referring to Sir William Meyer's remarks in Bombay, he said that not enough was being done to ease the strain. Money was urgently needed now to finance export from Inia of raw products of vital importance to the Empire's headquarter. That money must be produced. A portion of the loan on war bonus principle would draw out rupees in immense volume, which was exactly what we wanted. What was Sir William Meyer's reply? He said he has an open mind an would consider the matter next year. That would not do. We wanted money now. We wanted to send out wheat Home now. We wanted to win the war as soon as possible this year, if not next year.

INDIA'S MAN POWER.

MR. CHURCHILL URGES THAT IT SHOULD BE USED.

Mr. Churchill, in the Army debate in the House of Commons in mail week advocated that the resources of India should be called upon more in the war.

Last year (he said) he urged that the resources of man-power in India ought to be more fully utilised; that ten or twelve new Indian Divisions should be raised and kept ready for use wherever they were most urgently needed. The policy of the India Office, the Secretary of State and his Council, in setting themselves against the utilising of the resources of India in the prosecution of the war had had the effect of largely shielding India from the sufferings of the war. India had prospered; but there were serious losses to set against the material gains.

India had a great opportunity of taking a noble and effective part in the war. If the Government had said to her, "Share our burdens, share our fortunes, share our counsels," India would have responded like the other parts of the Empire. The whole spirit of India had been manifested in favour of great exertions on her part in the war.

The Secretary of State for India and his Council had taken the great responsibility of drawing a curtain of official rectitude and complacent departmentalism between the aspirations of the Indian people and the needs of the British Empire and cause.

If this time last year only half the divisions he then pleaded for had been raised there could now have been released for service in France between 70,000 and 90,000 British troops from Egypt, from Salonica, and possibly from Mesopotamia. Even now the action taken, tardy though it was, was not adequate, and a greater effort was needed and was possible; and if there was neglect and failure this year, as last, then the responsibility of the right hon. gentleman would be even greater than it was to-day.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SCCIETY.

The annual social gathering of the Society will be held on Sunday, the 15th instant, in Mr. K. D. Madgaokar's bunglow at Borivili.

MILITARY ELEGANCE OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

A FRENCHMAN'S APPRECIATION.

"The Times" publishes the following picture of the British soldier in France drawn by the pen of M. Paul Birault, editor of the "Bulletin des Armées de la Republique," the official organ of the French troops:—

What strikes a stranger most is the surprising air of freshness of the British soldier. I saw some troops landing. They stepped ashore with an agile movement and ran to take their places in long lines of khaki; then, all of a sudden, they wheeled about and marched off with a gay and sprightly step to close themselves up in the great boxes of white wood and grey canvas which lay in rows in the midst of the sand dunes.

On his arriving in France the British soldier spends a week in one of the camps constructed on our coasts. This period is used by the instructors for veryfying in detail the degree of perfection to which the men have attained. It is an application of industrial methods to war. No factory manager would receive a lot of raw material without verifying its quality. The British High Command acts in the same way and tests each of the men sent to him. Those who are physically unfit or insufficiently prepared are put to one side, like minerals that are sent back to the foundry.

On the drill-ground the British soldier looks perfectly natural and alert. His elastic and well-balanced step gives him a less heavy and massive appearance than that of our troops. Their columns on the march seem to negotiate more freely the bends in the road and the undulating ground. I make one remark here in passing: the British instructors give more attention than we do to what are called parade movements. In France, before the war, everything was sacrificed for that, and the men passed most of their time in the barracks preparing for reviews and similar displays. Now all has gone to the other extreme, and military style and bearing has become absolutely neglected in the depots. We are thus running the risk of losing the traditions which have come down to us from Napoleon's Army. The British have taken up those traditions and have become among all our Allies, the most conservative in the matter of military elegance.

It would be a mistake to see in this only a veneer. This training imposed upon recruits when they start military life is never forgotten. I saw a section returning from the trenches. As soon as they got past the winding communication trenches and left the actual field of battle behind them the men of their own accord again formed up in fours, and it was a matter of surprise to me to notice that the non-commissioned officers had never to use their authority to keep the men well in time, even when marching over the shell-torn ground.

I frankly admit that in the elegance of the British soldier I see a sign of superiority. Beauty is a proof of vigour, and suppleness a sign of force; it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the British bomber instinctively reflects the classic style of the Athenian disc-thrower.

WHERE THE TRENCHES END.

LIFE IN TRIESTE THROUGH A TELESCOPE.

Mr. Percival Gibbon "The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent at Grado, writing on March 4 says:—

A few miles from here, where the mud-banks which convert these lagoons into a labyrinth of channels and waterways subside into the Adriatic, is the extreme southern end of the Italian front, upon which the final wire entanglement slants into the water.

I stood to-day in a forest of tall, fringed reeds, and looked across the northern narrows of the Gulf of Trieste to the great ragged profile of the Carso Hills, where bursting shells spouted like geysers; the wonderful Adriatic coast, painted, shimmering blues, the purples opposite, with the high Duino batteries snarling at Monfalcone; Miramore, the dream palace of Austrian Emperors, shining like mother-of-pearl; further south, Trieste itself, flowing in ranks of white facades down the hills to a wine-dark sea. Upon all the Italian front, the nature of the country gives a sense of the strange proximity of the enemy. At hundreds of points the belligerents look into each other's lines, but nowhere is this intimate neighbourhood stranger than here, where the glasses reveal even the movement of trams in the streets.

RENEGADE ENGLISH AIR RAIDER.

The Ialian forces include many hundreds of men and officers from Trieste. The officer who offers his telescope tells one the names of successive streets, of the cafe at the corner, who frequented it, where the frequenters are now; one such officer proved to be the son of one of Gordon's chief assistants in the Sudan; while the Austrians posses a daring flying officer who is the son of an English employee at the Austrian Lloyd yards. The Italians who garrison these mud islands know him only too well, for until the organisation of the air defences was completed he was a day and night visitor to the lagoons, and a profuse bomb-sprinkler. Lately the Austrian fliers have paid such heavy toll of machines and fliers that raids are becoming infrequent.

The sudden awakening of miles of enemy batteries along this wonderful coast, firing which draped the Carso inland hills with smoke, had relation to another attempt by the Austrians to seize the Vertoiba positions, already described in a previous dispatch. The Austrian attack was delivered this time with considerable froce, prefaced by serious artillery preparation, lasting a couple of hours, and employing the largest calibres on this front. Rifle and machine-gun fire held off the first waves of the attack, which was finally repelled, and an overwhelming counterattack was made by the Italians. This affair, was distinguished by large enemy losses in killed. The Vertoiba positions are still intact.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

BARODA HOCKEY TEAM (1) BEAT 2ND GARRISON BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS (0)

A most painful exhibition of hockey characterised by hard and often dangerous hitting was the result of the meeting between these two teams on the Oval on Wednesday, when the Baroda team ran out winners by a goal to nil. It was on the whole a most reckless display of hockey—bereft of all science and combination—a treat to which fortunately local hockey-goers are not accustomed. It produced a certain amount of merriment among the spectators no doubt, but in the interest of hockey itself and for the safety of players themselves, who are accustomed to really scientific hockey, stricter supervision will be necessary in future. Not that there was anything deliberately or intentionally wrong, but it was the style of play of the majority of the contestants in Wednesday's encounter. Both teams took hard knocks quite complacently and the Fusiliers though beaten played very gamely to the end and be it said to their credit more cleanly than their opponents, whose swings with sticks threatened danger every moment. The Baroda team were a quicker lot and with a little more accuracy in shooting might have won by a bigger margin. Of the forwards, Lieutenant Aquino, Krishna and Sankar Row for the Baroda team and Sgt. Drummond, Lieutenant Hargrave and Captain Anderson for the Fusiliers played fast and really tricky hockey. Of the rest there is hardly anything to be said and we only hope for a better exhibition in the Baroda team's next encounter with the Medicals. Pte. Irving the Fusiliers' custodian, was responsible for many brilliant saves, which reminded one of the Stalwart Edmondson of tht Royal Irish Rifles, whose goal-keeping was the outstanding feature of the Royal Irish Rifle's hockey in 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Lieutenant Aquino scored the only goal of the evening during the opening period of the initial half.

The teams were:—

Baroda Hockey team:—Mansing, Mangal and Mahomed Khan; Gulzaman Khan, Aimat Khan and Sher Mahomed Khan; Mansing, Ahmed Khan, Lieutenant Aquino, Krishna and Sankar Row.

N. Fusiliers:—Pte. Irving, C. Q. M. S. Raison and Pte. Robertson; Pte. Galletly, Pte. Robson and Pte. Collins, Pte. Campbell; Sgt. Drummond, Lieutenant Hargrave, Captain Anderson and C. Q. M. S. Woodward.

Referees:—Lieutenant Everton (C.R.A.) and D. Kapadia.

SOME FAULTY DECISIONS.

The refereeing at the clock-tower end goal was another deplorable feature of the play. "Kicks" and "Sticks" went very often unnoticed but what was more unfortunate was that on two occasions when "penalty-bully" should have been ordered, the referee in his supreme ignorance of hockey rules penalised these deliberate infringements with only "penalty corner." The circumstances were:—

(1) In the first half from a melee the ball was rolling inside the net, when Pte. Irving, who slipped and fell, stritched out his hand and threw the ball away.

(2) Soon after a shot was taken at the Fusiliers' goal and a score was a moral certainty; but one of the Fusiliers' backs deliberately kicked it out.

Now in such palpable infringements of the law of the game of hockey, the referee has no discretion left on him as the rule is distinct on the point. Note (b) on Penalties on infringement of Rule 12 (vide page 17 of the authorised edition of Rules of hockey by Horace Cox) says:—

"A penalty bully should only be given for wilful breach of rule or when a goal would most probably have been scored but for the occurrence of the breach of the rule."

Now there could not be any shadow of doubt that the direction of the ball was towards the netted area and that but for the deliberate throwing away or kicking a goal would have been scored in each case. The referee had therefore no justification whatever in ordering a penalty corner on both occasions.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following are the results of matches played, yesterday:—

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAPS.

H. F. Ryan and G. A. Hopkins beat H. Harrigon and D. Harrington, 6—2, 6—4.

H. H. Bell and S. G. Whitaey beat Capt. Toft and Williamson, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

The following match will be played to-day:—

Hargreaves and Brough v. Gwyther and Kibblewhite.

The annual meeting of the Maratha Vaidya Prasarak Mandali, Khandesh, will be held at the Laxmi Vilas Theatre at Jalgaon on Sunday the 15th instant, when it will be decided whether the next Maratha Educational Conference should be held at Jalgaon.

A Press communiqué says the Punjab Government will be glad to consider any criticisms on the proposals contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Public Services that may be communicated to it before 31st May.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, April 12, 1917.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

To-day the election takes place of a new President of the Corporation of Bombay in succession to Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, who has worthily filled the chair during the past year. As is well known, it is the custom to elect a President from the four principal communities of the City in turn. The communities recognised are the Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and European. This year the turn would ordinarily fall to the turn of a member of the latter. We are not at all sure whether the custom that has grown up is a sound one, but it has been followed for a number of years and it is probably now unalterable and at any rate there is no occasion to argue the merits of the system at present. But while it works well, generally speaking, it imposes a hardship on the members of the Indian Christian community, who, if the custom were always rigidly adhered to, would never have a chance, however pre-eminent the claims of a particular individual, of occupying the chair. It would suggest itself as an eminently fair solution of this difficulty that the Christians, European or Indian, should be regarded as one body in the same sense as the Mahomedans, Parsis and Hindus. At any rate, it is clearly undesirable that an Indian Christian member, who, if he belonged to any of the other Indian communities or been a European, would be marked out by long service and ability for the Presidentship, should be excluded from all possibility of being elected because he has the misfortune to belong to a community which is not included in the four divisions usually recognised.

It will be remembered that an exception to the general rule was made in the case of the late Dr. Viegas and it seems to us that the occasion has arisen when that precedent should be followed. Mr. Joseph Baptista, who is a candidate for the Chair on the present occasion, has had a long and distinguished career behind him as a member of the Corporation. His abilities and the valuable service he has rendered to the City, both as a member of the Corporation and Chairman of the Standing Committee are unquestioned. No one, we suppose, would venture to assert that he has not earned his right to the Presidentship, so far as his abilities and his service are concerned long since, and that only the fact that he is an Indian Christian has unfortunately kept him out of the running hitherto. And to our mind it would have been a graceful recognition of his indisputable claims if they had been undisputed on this occasion. It is understood, however, that Mr. Baptista is to be opposed and considerable canvassing has been in progress in favour of the Hon. Mr. McBain. The latter gentleman has been a member of the Corporation since 1904 and a very useful and hardworking member too. If it were merely a question of choosing a President from the European community there would be no question as to his election. But we think the matter should be regarded from a broader point of view. The claims of Mr. Baptista stand first and the members of the Corporation will be hardly doing themselves justice if they allow them to be over-ridden on account of any other consideration. From the point of view of the general public there can be no doubt that the election of Mr. Baptista would be hailed with the utmost satisfaction. As a champion of Municipal reform and of progress in self-government generally, and one who has always placed the interests of the City and its welfare before all other considerations, his occupancy of the presidential chair would be regarded as a guarantee of the preservation of the dignity and rights of the first municipal body in India, and of wise and progressive guidance in its policy and deliberations.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION

The enforced retirement of Lord Haldane from active participation in th Government of the United Kingdom,—as a result of the ill-natured and mean campaign against him,—has had at least one good result. It has enabled him to devote himself heart and soul to th greatest of national problems which he had already made his own. No single individual in England was so well fitted, alike by his mental equipment and his unequalled experience of administration and statesmanship, to help in finding satisfactory solution of that problem and none has done more to bring home to the English people the danger, demonstrated by war, of want of method based on provision for contingencies. During the past two years and more of war a notable stimulus has been evident in England in the public interest in national education. That increase,—whose most welcome manifestation has been the appointment of Dr. Fisher to the Board of Education,—has, been in no small measure due to Lord Haldane's persistent advocacy of the cause of education. Lord Haldane, however, believes that his task is not yet half done and in an article in the "Manchester Guardian" of March 3, he returns again to his role of searching analysis and constructiv suggestion. The title of the article "Education and Empire" gives but an insufficient indication of its universal value and importance to educational reformers all over the world, not least, in India.

"The indispensable preliminary to the organisation of action," Lor Haldane characteristically begins, "; obviously the systematic organisation of thought." For a highly practical people like the English, full of initiative and enterprise, it is possible to keep well abreast of competitors who work under the same conditions. But, as Lord Haldane contends, in days when science and machinery are more and more becoming indispensable in every kind of work, they can no longer rely o keeping their place if they do not possess science and machinery in as high a degree as their competitors. That is a sufficient ground for the necessity of far-reaching improvement the training of the national mind in England and, more so, in backward India. But Lord Haldane urges other grounds which are yet more general, that the capacity for technical training in the end turns on general capacity; that great development in applied science requires development in pure scince, and that, finally, ability to learn, for the mass of men, depends in every field on training that is not only intellectual but spiritual, in the sense that high and impersonal ideals are required. These are truths that embody the accumulated wisdom and experience of humanity, but the necessity of their practical appreciation is unfortunately seldom realised adequately and Lord Haldane has, therefore, found it necessary to draw men's mind to them. There have been many attempts,—unsuccessful as well as successful,—at defining the aims of education. Lord Haldane's definition has the unusual merit of being at once terse and adequate, and, above all, of possessing that element of high seriousness of purpose and ideal without which no definition is complete. "Education," he says, "ought to mean the finest and most general training possible, and it ought to accustom the student to an atmosphere outside of which he does not care to live, and which he brings wherever he goes." Starting from this definition, Lord Haldane does not find it difficult to decide what the general character of a national system of education for his country must be so that it can place his countrymen at least abreast of their contemporaries in the world's rivalry, whether they be French, or German, or Swiss, or Dutch, or American. True, Englishmen are making admirable efforts, even in wartime, to secure improvements in the application of science to industry and in the methodical conservation of their resources. But behind these applications of knowledge, Lord Haldane insists, lies the necessity of training that coming generation which will have to carry them into practice. That generation, he says, must be made "a generation of a higher mental stature than our own," for, "no longer can this country dare to remain open to the reproach that for one person who, in England at all events, gets a full secondary education, three Frenchmen and five Germans get it."

What then are the remedies? These must be determined by the object that is to be kept in view, namely, "such a level of training as will expand the outlook in every direction, and as one of the consequences expand the capacity for specialised work." All this resolves itself into this that somehow the education of boys and girls must be carried on after they leave the elemantary school. How that is to be attained may well be described in Lord Haldane's words:

To enable this to be done the age for leaving that school will have to be raised by at least a year, and a really qualified teacher must be charged with the duty of guiding the parents and the boy or girl in the choice of a career and of discouraging the tendency to drift into "blind-alley" occupations. When the pupil is thus fitted for going further in education those that show signs of special quality and all others who can do so without special assistance should be encouraged to proceed to the secondary school, and to remain there, if possible, for a full course, ending not earlier than at the age of eighteen. If the pupil cannot stay so long, encouragement should be given to work so as to obtain at least a certificate, based largely on record of secondary education, until sixteen.

Lord Haldane however, recognises tha this excellent method cannot be pursued by more than a fraction,—perhaps one out of five,—of the children concerned. For the rest of the children have to be under the stern necessity of relieving their parents of the burden of their maintenance. He proposes that this difficulty should be met by a revival of the old apprentice principle, under which the employer, while no doubt paying them on a restricted footing so far as money goes, will make this up by providing opportunities for education. Further in order that these opportunities which must be compulsorily provided, are not wasted, Lord Haldane rightly emphasises that such education must occupy part of those working hours in which the mind and body are still untired, and must not come at the end of the day. It is satisfactory to note that, as Reuter has already informed us, most of these suggestions are embodied in the recommendations of the Juvenile Education Committee to which we referred the other day. Out of the mass of boys and girls who will thus for the first time systematically receive higher education for some hours per week, as Lord Haldane anticipates, individuals marked by the possession of exceptional talen will emerge.

Before, however, the system can work with success, the most important thing that needs to be done is to secure teachers not only in sufficient numbers but of a high standard. "It is a necessity for the future of the nation," Lord Haldane points out, "that we should raise the estimation in which the profession of teaching is held, reward it more adequately with money and with prospects, and attract into it the best men and women. "All this will cost money, and a great deal of money. That money has to be spent. For, "what we will not pay for, in the main we do not get," and these are things "that are essential for the future of the nation, and the money spent on them will indeed be salvage money." We have over and over again urged the necessity of expansion and improvement of education in this country on the all prevailing consideration that education is the root problem in this as in every other civilized country. The prime importance of this point has seldom been so forcibly put as by Lord Haldane who writes:

Even purely social questions require the solution of the education question. There have been few things more disappointing than the slowness of the working-class organisations to appreciate its practical importance. It is forgotten that it is educated people who most steadily refuse to live in slums or to take to strong drink. If we wish really to solve the questions of housing, of wages, of temperance, we must begin by educating our democracy.

'The war," Lord Haldane concludes "has taught us the lesson that earnest endeavour and strenuous effort, alike in ideals and in carrying them into practice, is a vital necessity for a nation that has been taking its life too easily." has been taking its life too easily." That lesson is even more for India than for England, not so much through the default of its people as of the Government. Even more in India than in England, "it is no question of what is merely desirable." "It is a question of attaining what we cannot do without in the days that lie ahead."

Notes of the Day.

The German Admission.

It is unfortunate for General von Hindenburg that he should have chosen for the communication of an assurance to the world at large that the German defence on the Western Front was impregnable the very moment at which that defence was to be put to the test and discovered to be highly vulnerable under the assault of the British forces. It may be gathered from to-day's telegrams that Field-Marshal Haig launched his offensive at the precise moment that had been long since prearranged and that no embarassment in going on with their plans on account of the strategic retreat of the Germans from the Aucre and the Somme was experienced by the British Commanders. The German communiques regarding the battle that commenced on Monday morning are as usual very naive. The British, we are told, succeeded in penetrating the German lines but failed to break through. This is a sufficiently grave admission, read in the light of Field-Marshal Haig's reports of the signal successes of the past two days and the German people may be left to understand it as well as they can. Leaving aside all the additional details furnished by Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, there is quite enough in the official communiqués from the British side to make it clear that a smashing blow has been delivered, and that we are only at the beginning of an offensive which aims at the achievement of a definite decision.

How History is Written by Germans.

Hermann Stegemann, a prolific German writer on historical questions, has just published the first volume of a "monumental" work on the "History of the War." The German reviewers emphasise the fact that Stegemann is not only a historian, but a poet, which, as an English contemporary points out, is probably a euphemistic way of saying that he allows himself a license and latitude of statement not usually found in grave historical works. A quotation or two from this German history will be enough to show this:

"The Austro-Russian antagonism could not be patched up. Russia clearly desired war, a revenge for 1909. It had been shut out from the Yellow Sea, and as a set-off it must have an outlet from the Black Sea. As luck would have it Russia's sails were filled with a favourable wind. The Serbo-Austrian conflict made her turn the ship towards the Bosphorus. The latest Anglo-German attempts at mediation proved to be nothing more than iridescent soap bubbles, which burst as soon as Russia put her forces in motion and let loose war on Europe. The odium of declaring war fell, therefore, on Germany, although Germany acted in defence, and only drew her sword under compulsion."

"A Triumph of British Diplomacy."

After this, it is not surprising to learn that England did not go to war for the sake of Belgium, but, as this German historian has it, she really utilized the question of Belgian neutrality in order to entangle Germany in a situation from which she could only liberate herself by far-reaching concessions:

England had the fate of France and Belgium in her hand when Prince Lichnowsky sought his memorable interview with Grey, and in which Germany showed herself ready to renounce many of her claims. But British diplomacy preferred a policy of war which was calculated to put Germany in the wrong and work her destruction. Out of a war for world prestige, a war of existence has been developed. This was inevitable when England threw her weight into the scales, a weight whose greatness and gravity had not been reckoned on sufficiently by Germany. England led the world in battle against us after it had decided to crush the new Continental hegemony of the German Empire. All the other Powers appeared as England's sword-bearers, even though they may have had their own ideals and interests to serve. This was a triumph of British diplomacy. Napoleon's saying that England is always seeking a sword on the Continent has been shown to be true.

With such childish perversion of facts, known to the whole world outside Germany, are the German public deluded.

Inexplicable!

It is difficult to realise what rational motives could have prompted the Government of the United Provinces to reject the three resolutions that were moved at the local Legislative Council on Tuesday. One of these resolutions made a modest recommendation that "as soon as funds would permit" an Ayurvedic and Unani College combined with a hospital and dispensary be started at Lucknow. Another recommended the appointment of district committees of Hindu and Moslem non-officials to recommend to the district magistrates measures to avoid friction between the members of the communities on occasions of Moharrum and Dashehra observances. The third resolution requested that the thanks of the Council should be forwarded to his Majesty's Government for its firm attitude on the subject of the cotton duties. One would have thought that the United Provinces Government would have enthusiastically embraced this opportunity. That was not so, however, and the resolution was lost by 18 votes to 16. It would be interesting to know what "reasons of State" have been allowed to prevent the exercise of a bare act of courtesy and gratitude.

Obstacles to Social Reform.

That the social reform movement in India has not made the progress that it should have, commensurate with the spread of education,—at any rate so far as the actual practice of professions and convictions is concerned,—is a fact well-known to any disinterested student of that movement. Apart from that, the disorderly conduct of a certain section of people in Shikarpur at the meeting of the Sind Provincial Social Conference, which led to the suspension of a sitting of the conference is a reminder of the still greater headway which the movement has to make against the forces of re-actionary orthodoxy, in view, specially of the fact that the cause of this storm was the tremendous catastrophe of the local Hindu school-mistress appearing on the platform to speak on a resolution regarding the education of women. A piquant commentary on this affair, however, is provided by the curious coincidence that the President of the Conference himself in his presidential address is reported to have deprecated the imparting of education to women on Western lines.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon leaves Victoria Terminus at 10-10 p.m. on Friday, the 13th April for Mahableshwar.

The Hon. Mr. James Currie has been re-elected President, and Mr. R. MacPherson of the Chartered Bank of India has been elected Vice-president, of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for the present year.

Her Excellency attended the meeting of the Joint War Committee at the Secretariat yesterday morning.

His Excellency left Victoria Terminus at 2-45 p.m. yesterday afternoon for Sangli and Jamkhandi.

Her Excellency attended a meeting of the Gujrati Hindoo Ladies at the Vanita Vishram Hall yesterday afternon.

Her Excellency also visited the Willingdon Technical School yesterday afternoon at Braganza Hall, Byculla.

H. H. The Jam of Jamnagar and A.D.C. dined at Government House on Tuesday evening.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has contributed £50,000 to the Lady Lansdowne Fund.

Sir Frederick Black, Director-General of Munitions Supply at Home arrived at Simla. He will advise Sir Thomas Holland and Munitions Board and establish close touch between the Indian Munitions Board and the Ministry of Munitions in England.

VICEREGAL TOUR.

LAHORE, April 11.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford will arrive at Lahore on the 12th instant at 8 a.m., the arrival being public. They will drive in procession to Government House, and later in the forenoon, his Excellency will receive visits from the various ruling chiefs of the Punjab, who have assembled in Lahore to welcome his Excellency. In the afternoon his Excellency will return the visits of such of the chiefs as are entitled to the honour.

On the morning of the 13th at 7-30 a.m., his Excellency will hold a review of retired Indian officers from Lahore, Jullundur and Multan divisions on the Brigade Parade ground and will afterwards be visiting the cantonment war hospital. In the afternoon, his Excellency will attend a special convocation of the University in the University Hall and receive the Honorary degree of D. L. At the close of the convocation, addresses of welcome from the Lahore Municipality, the Sikh Community, the Muslim Community and the Hindu Community, will be presented to the Viceroy.

After dinner, there will be an evening party in the grounds of the Government House. On the forenoon of the 14th at 10-30 a.m., his Excellency will hold a durbar in Sish Mahal in Fort, for the reception of the ruling chiefs, and the viceregal durbaris of the Punjab. In the evening their Excellencies will attend a garden party at Aitchison College, given by the members of the Punjab Chiefs' Association.

On Sunday morning, their Excellencies will attend divine service at the cathedral and in the evening visit quietly some of the sights of Lahore. The morning of the 16th will be occupied with further informal visits and at 3-30 p.m., their Excellencies will depart for Amritsar, the departure being private.

At Amritsar his Excellency will pay a visit to the Khalsa College.

PROGRESS OF NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

OVER 11,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN TWO DAYS.

TURKS STILL HARD PRESSED.

HARD-FIGHTING NEAR VIMY RIDGE.

LINE ADVANCED NORTH OF LOUVERVAL.

OVER 11,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN TWO DAYS.

AIR RAID ON HOSTILE REINFORCEMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 11.

Last night's British communiqué says the operations were energetically continued in spite of heavy snowstorms. We reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-preux, five miles eastward of Arras and cleared Farbus and the Farbus wood. There was hard fighting in the afternoon at the northern end of the Vimy ridge where we captured further prisoners and gained important positions.

We advanced our line northward of Louverval. Enemy counter-attacks at different points were unsuccessful.

The number of prisoners since Monday morning exceeds eleven thousand, including 235 officers. We captured over one hundred guns, including a number of heavy guns up to eight-inchers, sixty trench-mortars and 163 machine-guns.

Valuable aeroplane work was carried out, in many cases the aviators machine-gunned hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were carried out and a large railway station hit and three trains wrecked. Three enemy machines were destroyed and four forced down. One of ours is missing.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE GRADUALLY EXTENDING.

FIGHTING NEAR LA BASSEE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the great offensive is gradually extending and that he hears there was fighting to-day towards La Bassee. Yesterday was the most successful day for the British since July 1st. We now dominate the Vimy Ridge. The accomplishment of this great feat in a single day would have been deemed incredible a few months ago.

The correspondent says he saw a big batch of prisoners coming in. They were clean and tidy which is significant of pretty free surrenders. The hundred and fifty officers taken prisoners include five battalion commanders. The captures of material include fine hauls of trench mortars, machine-guns, bomb throwers and ammunition. The enemy destroyed great quantities of supplies. The weather continues atrocious, a bitterly cold gale blowing laden with snow flurries.

OTHER STRONGHOLDS OF HUN INTRIGUE.

CHINA BEING CLEARED OF GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 11.

Meanwhile good news comes from China and South America, almost the last strongholds of Hun intrigue.

Reuter's Shanghai correspondent announces that forty-seven German consular officials, including women and children, from Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Mukden, Cheffoo, Tsinanfu, Amoy and Foochow have arrived there and are returning to Germany on board the Dutch steamer Goentoer. This news is the more welcome as recent reports showed that German intrigue in China was becoming a menace of the first order and included the wholesale bribery of the press.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

AN ADMISSION OF OUR SUPERIORITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON' April 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., April 11.

A wireless German communiqué says the battle of Arras continues. The English, after several days' artillery activity, attacked on Monday, following a very violent increase of fire on a front of twenty kilometres. As the result of hard fighting they penetrated our positions on the roads radiating from Arras, but failed to break through. Two of our divisions suffered considerably in stubbornly resisting the superiority of the enemy.

SITUATION FAVOURABLY DEVELOPING.

MONCHYLEPREUX AND LABERGERE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 0-25 a.m. April 12.

A communiqué from Marshal Haig this afternoon says the situation is developing favourably in accordance with the general plan. We captured early this morning the village and heights of Monchylepreux and Labergere and are making satisfactory progress elsewhere on the battle front.

A FAMOUS AERONAUT BELIEVED KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON April 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 11.

Lieutenant Robinson who brought down the first zeppelin at Cuffley in September, is reported missing, believed killed.

IMMENSITY OF BRITISH BLOW.

TRIBUTE OF FRENCH PRESS.

HUN INTRIGUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10
Recd. 2 p.m., April 11.

To-night's news from France emphasises the immensity of the British blow. It is a thousand pities that the weather is so execrable the only consolation is that it is worse for the Bosches than for the British.

The French press is full of praise for the fine execution with which the beginning of the great offensive was carried out and the magnificent spirit of the troops which made possible such a prodigious work as that at Vimy.

The "Matin" says, when the full story is told, how our Allies accumulated near the front supplies, munitions and material, how they brought up heavy guns and how they surmounted numerous obstacles confronting them with prompt action, the world will be lost in admiration. Vainly did the enemy seek by the action of his counter-battery to foil the imminent attack vainly he offered persistent, desperate combat to the British aeroplanes and observation balloons; the inevitable hour came and our Allies began the contest at the minute they had chosen.

Other newspapers speak in a similar strain and also dwell on the difficulty of the German higher command explaining the present retirement as voluntary, especially in view of thousands of prisoners lost.

APPRECIATION OF CANADIAN ADVANCE.

PRIME MINISTER'S CONGRATULATIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 11.

Reuter is informed that the Prime Minister of Canada has telegraphed to the Canadian Headquarters in France as follows:—

"My colleagues and I send the warmest congratulations on the splendid success achieved yesterday by the Canadians. With the deepest interest and pride I read this morning the stirring story of their advance and learnt that they captured and occupied the strongly fortified positions I saw on my recent visit to France. I hope you will convey to the forces under your command the intense appreciation of the Canadian people, whose pride in the record of their forces will be greatly intensified by this new and glorious achievement."

SUPREME SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.

SUPERB GENERALSHIP OF LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 11.

As details of the Arras battle are unfolded, two significant facts emerge. Firstly, the supreme spirit and behaviour of the men and secondly the superb generalship of the artillery, the gunners speak almost adoringly of the airmen and these tell in glowing terms of the splendour of the infantry advance and the magnificent audacity of the Tanks. There is no complaint or criticism among the fighting troops, only universal admiration and content.

There has been no battle on this scale fought by the British army in this war hitherto, in which every unit has triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. All this bespeaks hard work and tireless self-improvement of all ranks of the army. Monday's victory indeed is the result of the perfected tactical method as practised by the French at Verdun and the British on the Ancre and at Arras, namely, the method enabling the strongest field fortresses to be captured with loss to the attackers than to the defenders. It discredits the theory once favoured, that generalship nowadays is less important in war, and that there are no great British generals. The tactical achievement of General Haig and his able Staff seconded by the remarkable group of army commanders is now thoroughly appreciated, and confidence is universal that their deeper strategical conceptions will be no less decisively vindicated before long.

It is now seen that it is the Germans who are being strategically outplayed on the Western front.

SERVICES OF THE NAVY ADMIRED.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., April 11.

An annual meeting representing over

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE OISE.

A TRAIN SMASHED BY FRENCH FIRE,

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 11.

A French communiqué says north of the Oise there was reciprocal artillery activity. South of the Oise we destructively bombarded the German organisations east of Coucy and south of the Ailette. The enemy violently bombarded our positions in the sector of Neuville-sur-Margival.

On the left of the Meuse, in the direction of Bethincourt, our guns caught and completely destroyed a train.

GERMAN FIRE STOPPED DEAD.

IN MONASTIR-CERNA SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 11.

A French Salonika communiqué says there was very active artillery struggle in the Monastir-Cerna sector. A German battalion attacked the Russians after powerful artillery preparation but was stopped dead at the wire entanglement by machine gun fire.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER IN LONDON,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, April 10.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., April 11.

The French War Minister is in London.

KAISER'S PROMISE.

SHOWS DESPERATE INTERNAL CONDITION OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, April 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 11.

The Press regards the Kaiser's promise of electoral reform after the war as a significant indication of the desperate internal condition of Germany. The "Temps" says the promise may deceive the Germans but nobody else.

AUSTRIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO ARMY CORRUPTION SCANDALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, April 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 11.

A Vienna telegram states that the Minister for War, Krobatin, has resigned following on revelations of extensive corruption in the Army.

DUKE ALBERT OF WURTEMBERG'S COMMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, April 10.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., April 11.

Duke Albert of Wurtemberg is commanding the army group between Lorraine and the Swiss frontier.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 11.

Messrs. Montagu's report, dated April 5th, says the demand continued insignificant and fitful. The London market was inert, especially as the China exchange was falling. Sales in that quarter were fairly constant. The United States Government has purchased four hundred thousand ounces and may purchase more. The Indian Government since February 1916 has purchased 123,500,000 ounces, sufficient to provide thirty-six crores at an approximate cost of eight million sterling. As the stock of currency reserve during the period shows net decrease of over four crores the amount of absorption exceeds forty crores.

Italy has authorised issue of one and two lire notes to the value of twelve million sterling. The hoarding of silver currency is prohibited.

TURKS STILL HARD PRESSED.

PURSUIT NORTH OF BAGDAD.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY BELED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 11.

The following telegrams, dated the 10th April, 1917, have been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

Bagdad, 6th April:—On returning to Bagdad after an absence of one or two weeks one is struck with the increased liveliness of the place. Most of the shops in the bazar have been thrown open, trade is brisk, the city has regained much of its normal life, and there is every sign of confidence in the Army of Occupation. The Expeditionary Force has had little opportunity of enjoying the relative ease and refinements of the city.

The capture of Bagdad, so far from relieving the strain of operations, has multiplied activities, and we are still pressing hard on the heels of the Turks. The news of our occupation of Kut caused a stir and movement among the whole Turkish army in Asia. While two Turkish divisions were retreating up the Tigris, a third division was detached to cover the retreat of two other divisions, which were withdrawing from Hamadan in Persia with the Cossacks in pursuit and the detachment left behind on the Euphrates was retreating up-stream by rapid marches in the direction of Feluja Ramadi and Hit.

JUNCTION OF ENEMY TROOPS PREVENTED.

Our fight at Marah on March 29th effectively prevented a junction of the Turkish force on the Tigris with that withdrawing from Persia. We engaged each of these forces in detail. The Tigris force was met and defeated and driven back to the Shatt-el-Adhaim, while a division from Mansurie-el-Jebel was confronted by our cavalry, which had then moved up rapidly on the right bank of the Dialah, while our infantry held the left bank. Upon the defeat of the force on the Tigris, the Mansurie-el-Jebel division fell back along the Kifri Road and has now rejoined the rest of the Turkish force from Persia. The Turkish forces now consist of two groups, one astride the Tigris on the line of the Shatt-el-Adhaim 55 miles up-stream of Bagdad, the other between Kifri and the Dialah river.

CAPTURE OF BELED.

Bagdad, 8th April:—Yesterday we captured Beled station, 50 miles north-north-west of Bagdad. 9 officers, 191 other ranks, and three machine-guns were taken. The enemy have withdrawn north of Beled.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN SOUTH PALESTINE.

REPORTED ENEMY EVACUATION OF GAZA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 11.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—Things are progressing very favourably on the Eastern frontier and we are daily expecting news of further victories in south Palestine. This time the Turkish troops have been steadily withdrawing towards the north. A very strong defensive position had been prepared at Wali Sheikh Nuran, where during the past two months more than 50 redoubts connected by trenches had been built. The Turks evidently could not face our advance, for, a week ago they abandoned the whole of this position and took up a station along the line of Gazate-leshsheriah. Our air-craft followed up the enemy and systematically bombed the retiring troops and considerably damaged the railway lines and rolling stock.

My latest information is that the Turks have now evacuated Gaza, the occupation of which by our troops may be expected as soon as our railhead has been sufficiently advanced. It is believed the Turks will make a stand either at Bir Shela or Hebron to try if possible to prevent the Hedjaz railway from falling completely into our hands.

DEATH OF MR. OLNEY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Olney, who drafted the famous despatch in which President Cleveland arraigned the British intervention in Venezuela.

HINDENBURG ON AMERIC'S PART.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ACHIEVEMENT.

AN INOPPORTUNE BOAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 10.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 11.

Hindenburg interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Spanish newspaper "Vanguardia," said in deciding on unrestricted submarinism Germany regarded the possibility of American assistance to the Entente as without weight. He admitted that America's financial assistance could not be dismissed, but contended that in this war money had not proved the most important for warfare. He opined that the American supply of war material to the Allies was already so great that an increase was hardly possible. On the contrary the supplies were likely to diminish in consequence of the necessity to equip America's own enlarged army.

SUBMARINISM AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Hindenburg did not anticipate that there would be much material help from America within a measurable time and it was the submarines' task to diminish it. He declared that in view of the fact that the English assisted by the Allied fleets, were unable to overcome the activities of the U boats, the American fleet would not succeed. He boasted that the Entente was without weapons against submarines and dwelt on the latter's achievements.

He referred slightingly to the possibility of the American army's readiness to proceed to Europe before a year, while the Entente had announced that the war would be decided this year. He proceeded to assert that the East front was so strong that General Brussiloff's most ruthless sacrifices were unable to make a headway.

EFFECT OF RUSSIAN EVENTS.

Hindenburg claimed that events in Russia had promoted the German plans. In spite of the necessity to concentrate forces last year to repulse Brussiloff, the limited resources then available in the west repulsed the Anglo-French attack.

Hindenburg continues, rather inopportunely.—"Things to-day are fundamentally different. The western front has become so strong that it can withstand every attack." He spoke complacently of the Central Powers' absolute security on all fronts and unprecedented strength and preparedness everywhere. He declared that the calculations with regard to submarinism were turning out correctly and concluded with an expression of confidence based on the consideration of all human possibilities.

CHILLE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

UNLESS DIRECTLY ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SANTIAGO, DE CHILE, April 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 11.

It is authoritatively stated that Chile will remain neutral if not directly attacked.

BRAZIL BREAKS OFF WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 11.

Diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken off.

FEELING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

GERMAN RIFLE CLUBS IN SOUTH BRAZIL BEING WATCHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 11.

The same thing has been taking place in South America, but there is evidence that the Governments there are also wakening to danger. For instance, Reuter's Rio de Janeiro correspondent reports the existence of numerous German rifle clubs in South Brazil, all allied to the Riflemen's League, whose headquarters is at Nuremberg. These clubs constitute a serious menace and it is expected that action will be taken in the matter soon.

It is also officially stated that there has been constant wirelessing from land to the German ships in the Brazilian waters.

Other South American Governments are gravely considering the position created by the entrance of the United States into the war, and the consequent difficulties of the neutrality policy, especially in view of the frightfulness at sea and Hun intrigue, and in some cases conspiracy, on land.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESS ON PERSIAN FRONTIER.

TURKS DISLODGED FROM NIRBAR.

A TOWN OCCUPIED

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., April 11.

A wireless Russian communiqué says in the direction of Pendjevin we dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of Nirbar, southward of their base and we continue the offensive.

We occupied Kyzylrabat south-westward of Khanikin.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA.

DECLARATION OF WAR POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, April 11.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., April 11.

The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation declaring that free Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations depriving them of their national patrimony or at occupying forcibly foreign territories. Its object is to establish a durable peace on the basis of the right of nations to decide their own destiny. Russia does not desire to subjugate or humiliate anyone, but Russia must not emerge from the struggle humiliated and weakened.

CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN LIBERAL PARTY.

MINISTER'S REPLY TO TO PACIFISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, April 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 11.

At the Congress of the "Cadet," otherwise the National Liberty Party, M. Roditcheff said a body of bold persons in Petrograd dared to talk of peace. What was the German socialists' reply to the appeal of the Committee of Workmens' and Soldiers' Delegates to finish war? "They launched clouds of gas against the Russians on the Stokhod. Russia must fight to victory and repay her debts to the Allies. Remember that the British Navy prevented the German fleet from reaching Petrograd in 1914 and that thousands of British and French fell in Gallipoli for Russia."

The Ministers Miliukoff and Nekrassof admitted that the success of the revolution was due to the Workmens' and Soldiers' Committee. M. Nekrassof said friction between Government and the Committee was never serious. It was impossible to govern without the Committee, but the Government would never surrender to extremists.

ISSUE OF BONDS ANNOUNCED

10 MILLIONS SANCTIONED FOR FLEET OF WOODEN SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 11.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary to the Treasury, announces the issue of five billion 3½ per cent. dollar bonds, of which three billions will be used as early as possible to establish the credit of the Allies and exchanged at par for the Allies' bonds now outstanding, which bear greater actual interest charges.

President Wilson has formally approved the Shipping Board's programme for the construction of a fleet of a thousand wooden ships, each of three thousand tons, to be ready in five months.

The Congress has authorised the expenditure of ten millions sterling for this purpose.

U. S. LINER STRIKES A MINE.

ALL PASSENGERS SAVED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
WASHINGTON, April 11.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 11.

It is officially announced that the American liner New York struck a mine. The passengers were safely transferred and there were no casualties. The liner is proceeding under her own steam to an unmentioned port.

ORDERLY TRANSHIPMENT OF PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., April 11.

The liner New York struck a mine on Monday evening during dinner. The terrific explosion in the forepart tore a large hole below the waterline. As 60 passengers, including women and children, took places in boats most orderly, the wireless brought help. Passengers were transhipped safely and the New York was towed to Mersey and docked.

WAR LOAN

TOTAL EXCEEDS TEN CRORES.

BOMBAY'S LEAD KEPT UP.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to time of going to Press.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..4,30,90,000*
Bengal ..	..3,58,36,300
Madras	28,77,300
United Provinces ..	71,89,700
Punjab	83,46 500
Burma	41,15,700
Bihar and Orissa ..	9,52,500
Central Provinces ..	14,03,900
Assam	2,35,300
Minor Administrations.	17,29,800
Total ..	10,57,77,000

*Exclusive of Rs. 4,65,700 through Post Office.

†Exclusive of Rs. 16,85,150 through Post Office.

BOMBAY GUJERATI LADIES' SUPPORT.

NEARLY TWO LAKHS SUBSCRIBED.

Under the auspicies of the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, a public meeting of Gujerati Hindu ladies residing in Bombay was held yesterday in the Hall of the Vainta Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to enlist their whole-hearted support for the Indian War Loan. Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas presided and there was a large attendance. The meeting was attended by H. E. Lady Willingdon, Lady Reed and others. H. E. Lady Willingdon was on arrival received by Lady Jagmohandas, Mrs. Tarabai C. V. Mehta, Mrs. Jamnagavri Madhavlal Munshi, Mrs. Kalawanti Bhavanidas Motiwala and others.

DUTY OF INDIAN LADIES.

Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas, addressed the assembly, explaining the duty of everyone in supporting to the best of one's ability the Empire to fight the ruthless enemy of mankind. She then explained at length the advisability of every Indian lady subscribing to the War Loan, on the advantages of which she dwelt in detail

She said: "No doubt the women of this Presidency with a philanthropic and good lady like H. E. Lady Willingdon to lead them have rendered a good deal of service, by starting Women's War Fund by providing things of comforts for the wounded by securing means of happiness to the sick in the War Hospitals and in many other ways. Still, however, one more thing of importance remains for us to do and that is to subscribe our mite to the War Loan in order to discharge our duty towards the Empire. I can see that our social position is quite different from that of those in the West. Our sphere of action here is not as wide and free as that in the West. Still, if we so desire we can induce our husbands, sons or other relations to give us small or great sums to subscribe to the War Loan and thus to relieve ourselves from the duty we owe to our country.

I sincerely wish that just as the ladies of this city have maintained their dignity and prestige by making the Women's War Relief Fund a success, they would try their utmost to make this War Loan also a success. The Bombay males quite in keeping with their usual liberality have set a proud and noble example in this respect compared with those in other places and we as ladies of Bombay evincing public spirit as we do ought to follow their example. It is quite essential for us to go over to every house to explain the advantages of the War Loan to our sisters rich or poor. They would thus be able to serve their country in the best possible way. It is then and then only that we—the Indian Women—shall be able to make the loyalty and patriotism immortal in the annals of history, along with our dignity and honour, amongst the fellow subjects of the British Empire and the Womanhood of the civilized world."

APPEAL TO GUJERATI LADIES.

Mrs. Tarabai Chunilal V. Mehta moved the first resolution, which was as follows: "This public meeting of Gujerati Hindu ladies residing in Bombay, convened by the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, heartily supports the Women's War Loan scheme started by H. E. Lady Willingdon, and thanks her Excellency for the excellent opportunity which she has offered through that scheme to Indian ladies of showing their loyalty and patriotism, and undertakes to do its best to help forward the scheme. This meeting earnestly appeals to all Gujerati ladies and gentlemen to invest to the best of their ability their money in the war loan, and authorizes the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal to start a branch office in connection with the war loan."

Gangaswarup Nahani Bahen Gajjar, seconding the resolution, appealed to Hindu ladies to support the Women's War Loan scheme started by H. E. Lady Willingdon. They would be helping in putting an end to the terrible war and defeating the enemy, if they subscribed to the loan.

Saubhagyawanti Jaspkore Gulabchand Deochand, supporting the resolution, explained the different kinds of investments offered by the loan. She said it was their sacred duty to help Government. They should give yet another proof of their loyalty and patriotism by subscribing to the loan. (Applause).

Mrs. Jamnagavri Madhavlal Munshi, further supporting the resolution, dwelt upon the necessity of subscribing to the War Loan, which, she said, offered them an opportunity of helping to defeat the enemy. She appealed to her sisters of the Hindu community to generously subscribe to the loan and thereby do their duty to the Empire.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

Lady Jagmohandas then announced subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 1,80,000, to the War Loan, including the following: Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal Rs. 35,000; Mrs. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, Rs. 15,000; Mrs. Surajmal, Rs. 10,000; Bai Gangabai Gordhandas Mulji Jetha, Rs. 10,000; Mrs. Kisandas Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Rs. 10,000; Mrs. Pragji Sunji, Rs. 10,000; Mrs. Karsandas Tejpal, Rs. 10,000; Bai Virbai Vardhman Jetsi, Rs. 5,000; Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Maganlal Hargovindas Shroff, Rs 5,000; Mrs. Hargovinddas Jamnadas Ranji, Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Khimji Dayal Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Ishwardas Laxmidas, Rs. 5,000; Mrs. Jashkore Gulabchand Devchand, Rs. 3,000; and Mrs. Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Rs. 3,000.

LADY WILLINGDON'S REMARKS.

H. E. Lady Willingdon, then addressing the assembly, said:

I cannot express to you what real delight and pleasure it gives me to come here to-day to meet you all and to hear the splendid account of your work for the Women's War Loan in this city. This loan is very near my heart, and I want India—the India which we love—to respond right royally to it. It is a very real joy to me to see how all the women are coming forward so gallantly and taking their place in the forefront of the battle, if I may so express it. Now I do feel this loan enables us women to really take a personal share in the fight and feel that we can now all help to win the war in a manner as distinct as any soldier in the field or sailor at sea. Let us remember that every rupee we put into the loan is a shot fired at the enemy by our own hands. Also the war loan is a safe and profitable investment and money so subscribed is more useful to its owner, more useful to India and more safely bestowed than if it lies in a cash box or safe at home. I feel that a great opportunity has been offered to us all of performing a great service to the Empire and I feel quite confident that I shall not appeal to any woman in the Bombay Presidency in vain for help to make the Women's War Loan a triumphant success. Before I sit down may I thank you one and all for the immense trouble you have taken to assist this most splendid meeting this afternoon. (Applause).

On the motion of Mrs. Kalvanti Bhavanidas Motiwala, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to H. E. Lady Willingdon and Lady Jagmohandas.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S EFFORT.

TWENTY LAKHS SUBSCRIBED.

It is gratifying to learn that the Women's War Loan subscription in Bombay now stands at Rs. 20 lakhs. The office in Mayo Road is busy with ladies coming in all day to invest in the Loan. So far about 400 applications have been received. Some of the large amounts invested during the last week have been three lakhs from the Dowager Maharani and the Senior and Junior Maharanis of Gwalior, one lakh from Mrs. J. A. Wadia, Rs. 50,000 from the Maharani of Bhavnagar, Rs. 50,000 from Lady Broacha and, of course, many other smaller contributions. There is a large demand also for cash certificates, and it may be mentioned that tickets for the big lottery will be available at the office on Monday next.

The office was visited by their Excellencies yesterday morning. The movement has now been extended to all Districts in the Bombay Presidency and ladies are busy holding meetings and collecting money.

A purdah meeting will be held by Lady Willingdon at the Women's War Loan Office this afternoon at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' SUPPORT.

A general meeting of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association was held yesterday at which the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved that the Treasurer is empowered to invest a sum of rupees one lakh and ten thousand in the War Bonds of three years duration, further that every merchant should help the war loan committee as far as possible."

MEETING IN KATHOR.

KATHOR, April 7.

A large meeting of the representatives of all the villages of Kamrej Mahal was held to-day in the dispensary compounds. Mr. Rajbhai, B. Patel Naib Suba was in the chair. He explained the benefits and necessity of helping the country by buying the War Loan, Committees were formed and after a vote of thanks to the President the meeting broke up. A good sum is expected.

MEETING IN KOTAH.

KOTA, April 9.

A largely attended meeting of the State Sardars, Officials and elite of Kotah City was held in the Crossthwaite Institute last evening in support of the War Loan, his Highness presiding. The Political Agent, Col. Peacock, was also present. His Highness in a short and eloquent speech explained to the audience how in subscribing to the loan they both served the Government and secured a most profitable and safe investment for themselves. To make the loan more attractive and popular his Highness guaranteed an interest of 6 per cent. to all subscribers through the State. The Dewan Diwan Bahadur C. Raghunath Das, Raj Sahib Bijoy Singh of Kunadi, and Col. Peacock then spoke exhorting the audience to place their all at the service of the Government. At the close subscriptions amounting to Rs. 7,20,000 were announced. Another public meeting is to be held in the city at which it is hoped more money will pour in.

MEETING OF CALCUTTA MARWARIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

At a war loan meeting of Marwari merchants yesterday evening, Mr. Gubbay presiding, twelve lakhs was subscribed.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 11.

The Legislative Council met again to-day for the discussion of the budget.

Mr. Chintamani said that the whole world was changing, and despite what the Viceroy had said in Calcutta he hoped that the British Government would move faster here than it had done. Referring to the Finance Committee, he said that unless fuller use was made of it, it must be called a failure.

Lala Madhusudan Dyal referred to the backwardness of those provinces in education.

Mr. Sami Ullah Beg, thought that the money spent on education, was inadequate, and much more rapid progress was urgently necessary.

Mr. Anand Sarup regretted the increase in excise revenue.

His Honour Mr. Holms, in winding up the debate said that India was beginning to feel the effects of the war, and the attitude of people was satisfactory. The War Loan was doing well and he felt sure that those provinces would do well in the end. He associated himself with what had been said of Mr. Pim's work, as financial secretary, and said that the suggestions made in the debate would receive consideration.

COMMUNAL CONFERENCES IN THE PUNJAB.

GREAT IMPETUS TO EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

A noteworthy result of the Anjuman Islamia, Sikh Educational and Sanatan Dharma conferences, held during Easter, has been the great impetus to educational activity. The cash collection of the Anjuman Himayat Islamia 32nd anniversary, amounted to over Rs. 35,000, of which Rs. 10.000 was donated by Prince Hamidulla Khan of Bhopal who presided over the gathering. A lakh and a half was collected at the Sikh Educational Conference, including Rs. 2.000 each donated by Maharajas of Kashmir and Darbhanga while about Rs. 80.000 was promised or paid for the Sanatan Dharma College. Other features were the visit of the Lieut.-Governor to each conference, which was followed by ovations and the interchange of visits between the leaders of the respective conferences and the perfect goodwill that prevailed.

INCOMPETENT SIBYLS.

MAGISTRATE'S OPINION OF LONDON FORTUNE-TELLERS.

At Marylebone Police Court in mail week, before Mr. Denman, Mme. Starl, otherwise Olive Bush, 34, an American dressmaker and milliner, of St. Stephen's-square, Bayswater, was charged on remand under the Vagrancy Act with pretending to tell fortunes.

Mrs. Nina White said that on February 12 she visited the defendant, who looked at her hand and told her that she would live until she was about 86. Her *fiancé* was going to be wounded in the left arm, and was coming home soon. The witness as a matter of fact was a married woman. She paid 10s.

Miss Alice Dufour stated that she went to the defendant's house on February 14, and elected to have palmistry and crystal gazing for 10s. The defendant said that two men would come into her life, and her brother would be badly wounded in the leg. She would live to be of a great age. The witness paid her 5s. only for the palmistry, the prisoner telling her that the crystal was no good as her colours were mixed up, blue and grey, and the spirits could not tell her anything.

Mr. Denman remarked what struck him was that these things were so badly done compared with the sixpenny prophecies of the gipsies at the fair. He sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment on each of the two charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

On the arrival of the Calcutta mail steamer at Rangoon on the 9th instant one out of nine boxes containing Rs. 6,000 in eight-anna pieces sent by the Currency Office was found missing.

Two peons attached to the General Post Office, Bangalore, have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each for theft of postal bags.

LANCASHIRE AND COTTON DUTIES.

HOLLOW CRY OF PROTECTION.

MR. WACHA'S EFFECTIVE REPLY.

The following is a fuller report of the important speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Wacha at the meeting of the Millowners' Association on Tuesday, a summary of which appeared in our issue of yesterday:—

After the exhaustive and elaborate speech just read to you by the Chairman, I will refrain from taking up your time by traversing the same ground, specially in view of the fact that his Excellency himself has to address the meeting. The speech of the Chairman may be divided into three sections: (1) domestic, that is to say, that which had reference to the events of the cotton industry proper; (2) that which referred to the war and the War Loan of 100 millions contributed by India; and (3) to social problems, touching the education and condition of operatives, their insanitary dwellings and so forth. On the socialogical part, too, I refrain from making any observations, but it should be distinctly understood that I do not endorse every word of what the Chairman has said in reference thereto. Those are problems of a controversial character on which much could be said for and against.

HISTORY OF THE EXCISE DUTY.

I, therefore, would confine myself to one point only, namely, the agitation which Lancashire has once more raised on the enhancement of the import duty on cotton manufactures by the Imperial Government of India from 3½ to 7½ per cent. That this duty has given the greatest satisfaction to India goes without saying. Justice has been, however tardily, done to India, and one burning cause of injustice in matters fiscal has been removed. It would be superfluous at this time of the day to recite the history of the countervailing excise duty against the 3½ per cent import duty. This Association submitted a vigorous memorial to the Government of India, full of facts and arguments, protesting against the absolute unfairness of the imposition. A deputation, consisting of the late Mr. J. N. Tata and Mr. N. N. Wadia, waited on the Government at Calcutta, in company with the Secretary, the late Mr. Marshall. But the memorial was postponed by Mr. Westland, the Finance Minister. On this, the very next day a fresh memorial was presented in which all the statements the Finance Minister had made in the Legislative Council were vigorously and effectually traversed. Indeed Mr. Westland was smashed and the cry of Manchester was proved to be specious and hollow.

THE FRESH AGITATION.

Well, much water has flowed under the bridge since that date, now twenty years old. And because the injustice which had so long rankled in the hearts of Indian people has been now removed, Manchester has once more lost no time to raise a fresh agitation. For full 40, if not 50 years its agitation has had great success, say, from 1877, when Sir John Strachey was obliged to remove the duty on cotton goods imported from Lancashire. The potent influence of as many as 60 votes has been at the root of the success of Manchester. These votes, be the Government Conservative or Liberal, Radical or Unionist were potent enough to keep a ministry in power or to defeat it.

MANCHESTER'S STOCK CRY.

This time Manchester has been unsuccessful. Hence all its impotent wrath! The mail has brought the file of the "Manchester Guardian" which is the greatest protagonist of Lancashire cotton interests. A paper which is so politically sober and most broad-minded is, unfortunately, generally perverse where Indian Cotton interests conflict with those of Lancashire. There have been five articles written successively from day to day almost in one week. Leaving aside all other minor and irrelevant issues, there is only one cry, which needs to be referred to here. It is once more the stock cry of protection to India.

THE SWEATING ARGUMENT.

Our millowners are a body of fat manufacturers flourishing beyond the dreams of avarice, and sweating the poor operatives in the bargain. Well, the sweating argument does not lie in the mouth of Manchester; because, in the first place, it is absolutely incorrect. Secondly, Manchester has forgotten the sweating it used to practice—a sweating never known even in the earliest history of Indian cotton industry—in the older days before the date of the first factory legislation in Manchester, an account of which, a graphic account, may be read in the pages of the history of the industry by Professor Chapman.

PROTECTIONIST CLAIMS ANALYSED.

What then is this renewed cry of protection? I have been at some pains to analyse closely the statistics of the imports of Lancashire cotton goods and of the qualities of the stuffs imported and the production and the qualities of the cloth manufactured by Indian mills. I am not going to weary you with those statistics; but I will give you the result of my study in a nut-shell. If I am wrong I shall be glad to stand corrected by some of the members present here who are large importers of Lancashire goods.

I take the year 1913-14 as the year just before the war, when the imports were exceedingly great.

According to our official trade returns the imports of the three large classes of Lancashire goods were as follows:—

	Crore Yards.
Grey	151.60
Bleached	78.14
	229.74
Coloured	77.08
Total	306.82

The Indian mill-production returns do not give separate figures for bleached goods, but I may observe that the production of this class of goods is absolutely negligible, as my friend, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy who owns only one complete factory specially led out for bleaching, can testify. Here, then, is the production of cloth produced by our Indian mills in 1913-14:—

	Crore Yards.
Grey and Bleached	87.24
Coloured	29.18
Total	116.42

Thus the entire production of Indian mills was just 38 per cent. of the total imports of Lancashire goods.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION.

Now, let us at once come to the main point at issue. Out of the 87.24 crore yards of Indian grey and bleached goods, how much really entered into competition with those of Lancashire? There were only two principal descriptions, the rest were of an entirely negligible character. The two principal descriptions are:—

	Crore Yards.
Dhoties	28.27
Shirting and Longcloths	29.14
Total	57.41

So that, you will see the against 229.74 crore yards of Lancashire grey and bleached goods there were just 57.41 crore yards which might be reasonably said to compete with only some varieties of dhoties and shirtings.

Next, as to the coloured goods, here the Lancashire stuffs amounted to 78.14 crore yards. But it is important to remember that fully 59.82 crore yards were of descriptions of which not a single yard has hitherto been made by any Indian mill. These are:—

	Crore Yards.
Cambrics	11.31
Prints	20.73
Shirtings	15.19
Unspecified	12.59
Total	59.82

LANCASHIRE'S FEARS UNJUSTIFIED.

Practically, there remain only 18.32 crore yards of coloured goods of Lancashire make. Against these, Indian mills produced a variety of stuffs amounting to 29.18 crore yards. But how much of these competed with the 18.32 crore yards of Lancashire? An examination will tell experts in the line that only a very few. Indeed the coloured descriptions made by India are different from those of Lancashire. No doubt there are found clever imitations. But on the whole it is more than doubtful that Indian coloured piecegoods enter into anything like serious competition with those of Lancashire. Coming back to the imports of 222.24 crore yards of grey and bleached Lancashire stuffs it is also useful to remember that the description known generic as "jacconets" which include madapollams, mulls, cambrics, etc., amounted to 45.60 crore yards, but no Indian mill makes any jacconets to speak of. Neither the descriptions known as "nensooks." So that these two alone make up 66.38 crore yards out of the 222.24 of grey and bleached goods. That leaves 57.41 crore yards of dhoties and long cloths which enter into competition. I leave it to you to say how far then the countervailing duties on Indian cloths were all through justifiable? Out of a total of 306.82 crore yards of Lancashire goods just 57.41 crore yards of Indian goods compete at a maximum, though even here qualifications are necessary. So that for 18 per cent. of Indian goods which may be said to enter into competition—a mere bagatelle—India has under the pressure of interested Lancashire to pay for these 20 years past a countervailing duty. And it should be remembered that it is within recent years that even this much competition is discernible. At the date of the imposition in 1896 there was really nigh to nothing! I, therefore, leave it to you to infer how far the old old cry of "protection" raised by Manchester is at all well founded.

ALL INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 11.

At the All India Shia Conference, it was resolved that the Government of each province may be requested to add as holidays, the 11th and 12th Muharram days in all public offices, courts, schools, and colleges.

A resolution of thanks was passed for the services rendered by Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Quizelbash for the Shia College.

It was further resolved that the Punjab University be requested to open an examination for M. A. in Persian, like other universities and also to make the value of Persian equal to the value of Arabic and Sanskrit in the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations.

It was also resolved that the Government of the United Provinces be requested to cancel section 123 of the Educational Code, to the effect, that students who failed twice in an examination will not be admitted in any school, that, in future, one-fourth of the scholarships of the Shia Conference may be given to students of arts and crafts, that the Government of India be requested to make the 10th of Muharrum a holiday in all post offices for the Mahomedans and that Shias be requested to pay the promised donations to the Shia College as soon as possible.

IMMENSITY OF BRITISH BLOW.

(Continued from Page 7.)

a hundred Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom has sent the First Lord of the Admiralty a copy of a resolution, expressing profound admiration for the services of the Navy, and heartfelt gratitude for the way in which the Fleet has protected our country and commerce and safeguarded the lives of our families and ourselves. The resolution associates an expression of thanks to the Mercantile marine.

Admiral Beatty has replied that all ranks value very greatly this tribute to work of the Fleet.

GREAT BRITISH VICTORY.

"GLORIOUS BEGINNING OF RENEWED OFFENSIVE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 11
Recd. 12 Midnight, April 12.

Sir Robert Borden interviewed by Reuter said "The great victory just won in France is a glorious beginning of renewed British offensive. It is specially interesting to me as a month ago I saw Vimy Ridge and I realised from what I saw and was told the strength of the positions and the tremendous task which lay before the Canadians in undertaking to carry it. All Canada will be thrilled with pride by the glorious achievement of our expeditionary force. With equal pride we have heard of the tidings of the splendid success which attended the efforts of all the British forces. When I was in France General Haig asked me to visit the battlefields of the Somme in order to realise what had been accomplished. My visit convinced me that the men who captured the positions I then saw in our occupancy, could not be stayed in their next advance."

DUTCH PRESS OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 11.
Recd. 12 Midnight, April 12

The "Tyd" thinks that the British success between Arras and Lens will have results of great strategical importance, especially by the capture of Vimy Ridge.

The "Nieuws van den Tag" says the British defeat of the Germans has completly changed the aspect of the Western campaign. It is now impossible longer to believe that Hindenburg will be able to execute the long prepared strategical plan ascribed to him. The paper declares that it is no longer a strategical or voluntary retreat.

RIOTS IN BULGARIA.

DISSATISFACTION AT GERMAN TYRANNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd: 0-25 a.m. April 12.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters in Macedonia says that according to reliable information, owing to popular dissatisfaction at the German tyranny, rioting has broken out in several towns in Bulgaria and especially in Sofia, where the German cavalry charged the crowd. During the first of these demonstrations which are spreading, there were numerous casualties. The Bulgarian troops in some cases sided with the population and refused to attack the demonstrators or even joined them.

A CORRESPONDENTS' IMPRESSION.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 3-50 p.m., April 11.

Telegraphing on the evening of the 10th., Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters who has just returned from a tour of ground beyond which our offensive is thundering, describes his impressions. He says that the wonderful scenes of the first week of July 1916 are quite eclipsed by the extraordinary volume of activity since Easter Sunday night. In one village in the afternoon he saw within half an hour seven battalions, each headed by its own band, marching into battle as if to a review. He had never seen such crowds of prisoners. In one village there were 1,820 at the rail head and shortly after on a road an almost equally large batch. The prisoners include a divisional commander.

Describing the capture of a pair of heavy howitzers on the bank of the Scarpe, he relates that a party of cavalry charged the gunners in the fine old style, cutting down the resisters, and effectually putting the weapons out of action till they could be dragged to the British lines.

The day was largely devoted to consolidating Monday's important gains and clearing up the scattered spots which were still resisting. There are no signs hitherto of any big counterattack. In any event we must expect heavy fighting. He states that our casualties hitherto have been extremely light. Our airmen are still baffled by the wintry weather, but last night did much useful bombing of the German back areas, especially railways and communications.

Mr Lutyens, Imperial Architect, is designing the proposed buildings of St. Stephen's College in the new Imperial City of Delhi. The foundation stone will be laid and building work commenced as soon as the present war is over.

JOY RIDING AT THE FRONT.

I.—BOMBARDMENT.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw visited the British front on the invitation of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. The following is the first of a series of articles published by the "Daily Chronicle," which Mr. Shaw has written, giving his impressions and describing his experiences. The title of the articles is Mr. Shaw's.

Not long before the war, I was returning from Germany through the Vosges, not tied to time in any way, and pleasing myself as to my route. I took Domremy on my way for the sake of St. Joan of Arc, and Rheims for the sake of its dateless unique French sculpture, especially a Virgin whom I intended some day to put into a play. I spent an evening in a French garrison town, and reflected, not for the first time (for my tour had taken me through Toul and its warlike frontier region at its outset), on the combination of hardbeaten efficiency, and sudden readiness and dangerousness, with an extraordinary recklessness of everything else, including appearances, exhibited by the French army in peace-time. They never brushed their clothes; they never cleaned their horses or their wagons or their guns. They said that a Frenchman is never clean and always ready, implying unmistakably that an Englishman is always clean and never ready. I compared them with the endless column of German soldiers I had seen not long before one morning in Trier (Treves) flowing down the street to a sentimental German tune in a march that was almost a dance, so prettily they swung their bodies to it.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The convention is that the Frenchman is a born dancer, and the German a stiffened, over-drilled ramrod-swallower; but here was the German, willowy and musical, and the Frenchman brusque, contemptuous of the graces, doing everything with a jerk and a snap, as if there were nothing in the world to be considered except getting it done. I judged, as it now seems rightly, that the Frenchman would be a very formidable fighter. And I thought it a pity that the German should be soldiering, which was evidently not his line, though I thought that he, too, would be devoted and difficult to conquer. As for ourselves, I could not think about us at all. We are so outrageously thoughtless that we defy thought. We should have been working as hard at our military business as the French and Germans were; but we would not listen to a word about them, and were quite content to take frightful chances. We have had our usual luck with them; but we have not deserved it from the military point of view, and, indeed, have not got off without paying dearly for our laziness.

At Rheims it occurred to me that I had never seen Ypres, and that I had a Belgian triptych in my pocket. So, instead of making straight for Boulogne, I turned north, through Ham, Bapaume, Arras, Lille and Ypres, little knowing that it was my last chance of seeing them as they were. I found Arras a Spanish town, dating from the days of Alva, with a Little Square that made me wonder how big the Great Square could be if this was indeed the little one. Its facades, made up of rows of ornamental gable-ends, were unlike anything else in France that I had seen; and though its cathedral was pseudo-classical in the Renascence manner, which is a trifle better than the eighteenth century or Dublin manner, there was a mediaeval town hall.

Ypres was altogether charming. As I emerged from the Vlamertinge road and saw the Cloth Hall, it was noon of a fine and pleasant day, and the carillon was ringing out a delightful tune in a way that would have delighted Couperin. It was Flemish in its gaiety and French in its brilliancy of tone and elegance of execution. I stopped the car and listened, quite enchanted, until it was over. Then I went to the Hotel de la Chatellenie, in the Great Square at the east end of the Cloth Hall, and had my dejeuner, followed by the usual argument with the hostess, who supposed that I was a vegetarian for the sake of economy, and had reduced her table d'hote price accordingly. When I had convinced her that I was a millionaire giving extra trouble and prepared to pay on that basis, we parted in high good humour; and, after seeing the cathedral, I made my way round by Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais to Boulogne, whiling the last evening stretch of the journey by inventing a play on the Pedin theme of "The Burgesses of Calais," which like the play about the Rheims Virgin, I have never written down, and perhaps never will. It was a very agreeable day, and left me with a very pleasant memory of Ypres.

SECOND VISIT TO YPRES.

I have seen Ypres again. This time, though still a superannuated civilian, I was in khaki, like everybody else, by way of camouflage. I came, not through Lille and Vlamertinge, but from "somewhere in France," by a more easterly road. I was not an idle tourist: I was "a Government Guest"; and, the Government was not the Belgian, but the British Government. On my way I discarded my cap, and, like Don Quixote, donned the helmet of Mambrino. And I stuck into my ears a pair of seeming black collar-studs, which did not prevent my hearing anything, but did prevent my overdoing it. Everything was different. The weather was again bright, but intensely cold. The language of the country was English in all its dialects. The farm-houses and villas had no roofs, no floors, large holes in the walls, and no inhabitants. The trees were clipped and scarred, and here and there broken off short.

A man lying by the roadside was not a tramp taking a siesta, but a gentleman who had lost his head. There was no Belgian carillon, but plenty of German music: an imposing orchestration in which all the instruments were instruments of percussion. I cannot honestly say I dislike it: the big drum always excites me. I was not yet in the town; but I was unmistakably in the Ypres salient; and the Boche was "sending them over" as persistently as the gentleman next door to Mrs. Nickleby sent cucumbers and marrows over the garden wall. I was reminded of him by the fact that in the whole countryside there was an extraordinary prevalence of gas and gaiters. Boom! whizzzzzz—Boom! whizzzzzz—Boom! whizzzzzz—all fortissimo diminuendo then, cressendo molto subito. Whizzzzzz-bang clatter. In such a bang and clatter had the gentleman by the roadside lost his head. Well, in time of peace he might have lost it much more painfully and mischievously. There are worse ways of ending one's walk of life.

Stimulated by the orchestration, the car develops an extra 10 h.-p.; and presently I am again in Ypres. Its houses are standing like the villas and farm-houses: but, like them, have no roofs, no floors, nothing but shelter against shrapnel, the Germans having with exemplary perseverance converted a city of comfortable homes for friendly people into effective cover for any troops that may see fit at any time to use the town for anti-German military proceedings. Thus is the Boche on the warpath mocked by the Demon of the Unintended, who has a glorious time of it when the drums begin to beat. Everything is arranged at the front with military precision and order: but nothing ever happens at it was arranged. Out of a hundred orders, fortunine are "Wash out," the poetic formula which cancels. Even the visitor is soon shaken out of his civilian routine of order and punctuality. In the morning the captain proposes: in the afternoon the general disposes—mostly by a very agreeable invitation, which is joyfully treated as an order.

WHY THE GUNS CEASED.

Ypres, then, defended and done in as to its hearths its floors, its roofs, and its domestic amenities, still rears its walls undaunted in the sky, and still provokes the German artillery to "send over" and give an interest to a tour of its streets that was lacking in the happy season of the noonday carillon. An aeroplane flew across above me: a British aeroplane (as it happened, I did not see a single Boche in the air during my eighty-day visit); and presently the sky about him flowered into puff-balls. He sailed on triumphantly; and I had an extraordinary lapse of patriotism, and indeed of decency, when the puff-balls and the bang-bang of the aircraft guns stopped, apparently discouraged. Forgetting that the warrior in the sky might easily be one of my own personal friends, I demanded why the guns did not keep it up. It seemed to me intolerably perfunctory of them to give in so soon. It was explained to me that the guns would have to be relaid to bring them on a target that was travelling at a hundred miles an hour. As a person of my intelligence ought to have known this without having to be told, I was somewhat abashed, and also a little horrified on reflection by the discovery of myself in the character I have so often reprobated: that of a sportsman.

My guide took no interest in the artillery beyond enabling me to circumvent certain persons whose duty it was to keep people out of the more dangerous parts of the town, and insisting on full speed across the square and past the shattered tower and twenty or thirty yards' sample of facade that was once the Cloth Hall. He was a gigantic officer, an Irishman of the south, fascinated by the historic interest of Ypres, apparently knowing every stone of it, and not giving a dump for the bombardment except as an additional chapter in that history. He took me up to a pinnacle and showed me Ypres beneath me as if it were all the kingdoms of the earth. "Go flat on your face if anything comes over," he remarked. In my youth I had learnt, by sedulously imitating the pantaloons in the harlequinades, to drop flat on my face instinctively, and to produce the illusion of being picked up neatly by the slack of my trousers and set on my feet again. I had a wild hope that Brer Boche would send over something and give me an excuse for exhibiting this accomplishment to my new friend. But nothing came over just then; and I left Ypres with my dignity unimpaired.

INTO A DULLER WORLD.

When the car had left the town far behind, and I took the collar-studs out of my ears and exchanged the helmet of Mambrino for a golfing cap, I found the world suddenly duller. From this I infer that Ypres and its orchestra had been rather exciting, though I had not noticed it at the time.

Of Arras, I will say little, except that, in my opinion, it has not been bombarded worth a cent: I should have done it better myself. The cathedral, a copy of a copy, has been treated precisely as I should have treated it: I like it better as a ruin than I did when it was intact. The Town Hall, like the Cloth Hall of Ypres, is now only a subject of gentle regret; and the houses round it are a sample of what might have happened to the whole town if the Boches had thought it worth some more ammunition. The Little Square is very handsomely knocked about; much more so than the Great Square; but their design is still clear, and most of their gable-ends are intact. They can be restored without difficulty. Those who have seen the Somme front hardly notice the damage. A Gas Alert was conspicuously announced; but nothing in that line happened, except that I talked a great deal to Mr. Special Correspondent Tomlinson, who came round with me.

From St. Eloi, Philip Gibbs and I surveyed the battlefields of the Vimy ridge. It was a landscape like any other landscape. The silence of the cold winter evening after sunset was threatened rather than broken by the booming of the guns that never cease now in this devoted countryside. A solitary shell burst in Neuville St. Vaast. Gibbs, a man of a fine Irvingesque melancholy, seemed to meditate on the Ruins of Empires, but was probably reflecting on the chances of our being frozen during the journey back to our quarters. We were. The Poles have no terrors for me now. But my spirits always rise as the thermometer falls below freezing. Snow is beautiful to me; I hate mud, of which I did not encounter a single gob; and I am none the worse for my freezings.

The Somme front in the snow and brilliant sunshine was magnificent. The irony of the signposts was immense. "To Maurepas"; and there was no Maurepas. "To Contalmaison"; and there was no Contalmaison. "To Pozieres"; and there was no Pozieres. I went to the windmill of Pozieres, and saw a little mound on which the windmill must have stood. Trones Wood was a cocoanut shy with no cocoanuts on the sticks; our guns had scooped all that the other fellow's guns had left. On the road to Ypres the trees had stood, an unbroken Old Guard lining the road, with hardly a gap in their tanks. But here! With every limb shot to bits, beheaded, halved, cut off at the shins, torn out of the earth and flung prostrate, these woods seemed to scud with bare poles or broken jury-masts before the wind as our car passed, all their rigging blown and shot away. Of houses, except in one strangely-spared place, not a trace. And I knew from what I had seen in Ypres that this meant that almost every square yard of brick had received a separate smashing hit. As to the ground, you cannot find enough flat earth in a square mile to play marbles on. The moon seen through a telescope, or a slice of Gruyere cheese, is as it were a tennis lawn by comparison. From the small pit made by the funny little Stokes gun that spits out shells as fast as you drop them in, to the dew-pond made by the medium trench mortar, culminating in the incredible crater made by the subterranean mine, the land is humped and hollowed continuously everywhere. Such ploughing and harrowing was never seen before on earth. Compared to this, Arras is a knockabout joke, and Ypres a rough-and-ready conversion of buildings to military purposes. Napoleon, or any other condottiero of the piffling past, might have done as much to them. But here the British hurricane has swept away and delved up what the German typhoon had left. The land, caught "between the pass and fell incensed points of mighty opposites," has flung everything their hands burdened it with into their teeth in fragments; taken patiently the print of their elephantine footsteps; and swallowed and made dust of their bravest by the right of their common mother, the Earth.

I spent a week in the survey of all this ruin, with the booming and whizzing of its unresting progress continually in my ears. And I am bound to state plainly, as a simple fact to be exploited by devils or angels, according to its true nature, that I enjoyed myself enormously and continuously, in spite of exposures and temperatures that finally gave me my first taste of frostbite.

I shall recur presently to this diabolical phenomenon, but not immediately: I have first to say something about the technique of war.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE AT LAHORE.

WITNESSES SUPPORT SMALL CONTRACTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 10.

The P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee resumed its sitting at the Town Hall to-day. The Committee examined the Hon. Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Sardar Narain Singh, contractor of Delhi, Mr. Kitchin, Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur and Mr. Yeoman, Superintending Engineer.

Sardar Narain Singh examined, said that the present arrangement was working admirably well and it would do tremendous harm to the country if the work were snatched from the hands of petty contractors and given instead to big companies or big contractors.

Mr. Kitchin examined said that he was of opinion that irrigation should be amalgamated with roads and buildings.

Mr. Yeoman next examined said that the experience of irrigation engineers as road builders would not be quite good to be entrusted with the latter task. In regard to private enterprise, witness said that a big contractor would not work on the same rates as a small contractor would. The committee will hold its last sitting on Wednesday.

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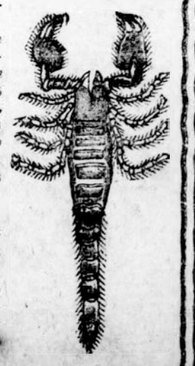

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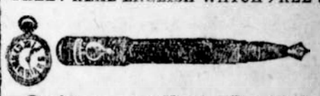

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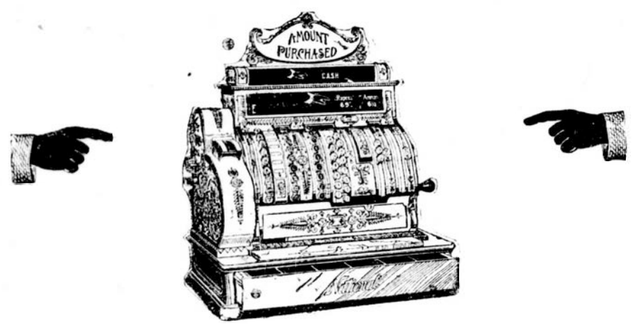

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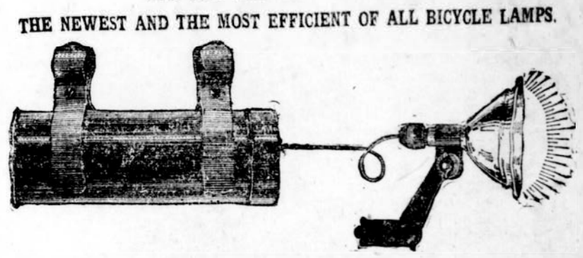

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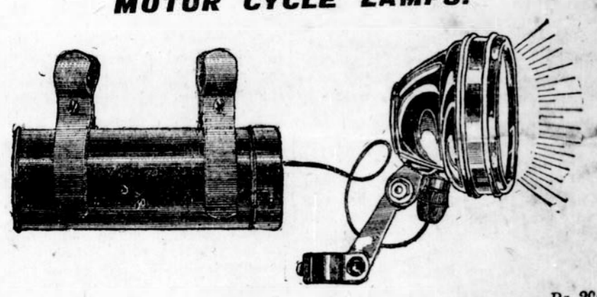

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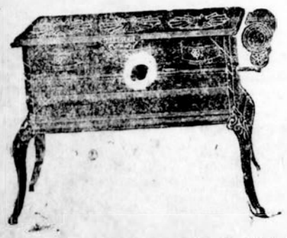

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